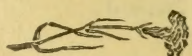


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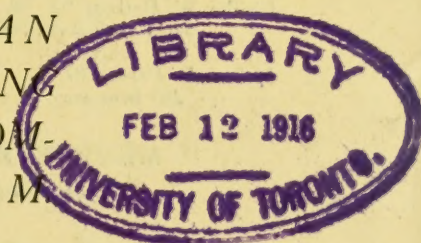


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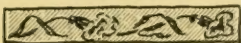
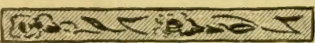
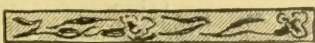
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY MONTHLY

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Joseph S. Myers, A. '87, Ohio Union Ohio State University

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The Ohio State University Monthly

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION

Published at Columbus in October, November, December, January,
February, March, April, May, June and July

JOSEPH S. MYERS, '87, Editor
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TERMS: \$1.00 Per Year in Advance - - - Single Copies, 15 Cents

Membership Dues \$2.00, including subscription to Monthly.

Discontinuances or Changes in Address should be reported to the Secretary's Office, Ohio Union, Columbus, Ohio, at once.

Advertising Rates furnished on application to the Advertising Manager.

Entered as second-class matter June 28, 1912, at the postoffice at Columbus, Ohio, under the Act of March 3, 1897

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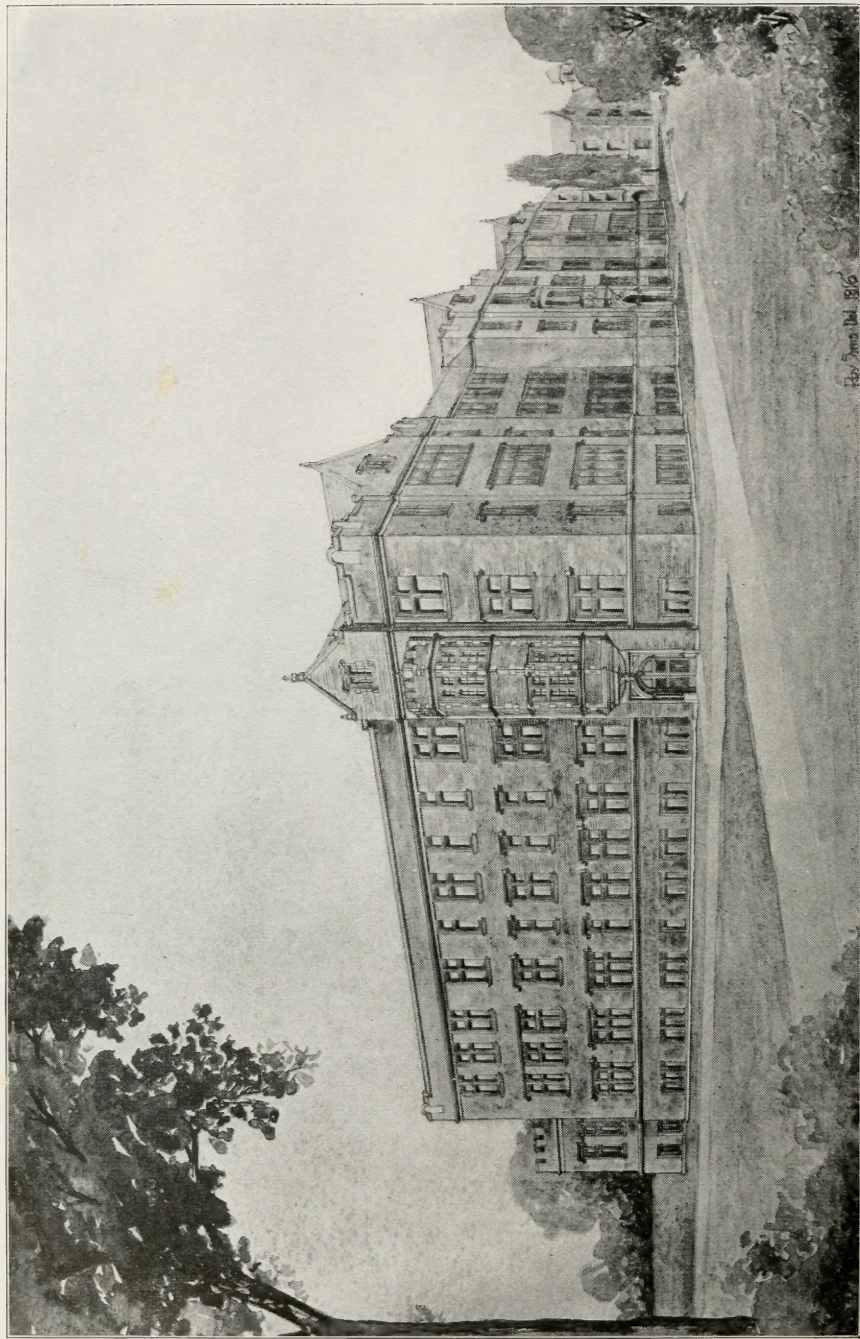
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The University Hospital, Homeopathic



The first unit is being built near the corner of Neil and Eleventh Avenues.
A description of the building appears elsewhere.

Ohio State University Monthly

Volume VII

FEBRUARY, 1916

No. 6

EVENT AND COMMENT

THE CAMPAIGN HAS BEGUN FOR INCREASED MEMBERSHIP

The membership of the Ohio State University Association is well onto 3,000. This does not sound bad, if it is taken at face value. But few things may safely be taken at face values, not even a pretty girl. Of this 3,000, about one-sixth are eligible ex-students, and many of them are the most active and interested men in the organization. Putting it moderately probably 25 times 500 eligible ex-students are outside the Association. By eligible is meant anyone who has 30 semester hours to his credit. Listen: we should have at least 1,000 more of this class of members.

The University now has approximately 6,000 graduates, of whom about 2500 are in the Association. Listen again: we should have 1,000 more of this class in the Association. Of course, you agree to that.

But how to get this 2000 additional graduates and former students?

Let the secretary do it, you say. What's he paid for anyhow? Let the officers of the association do it. It's their worry. Haven't we given them great honor and ought they not to do something for their iron crosses? These heroes, paid and otherwise, are doing their best to merit their proud places on pedestals, but they are not gods or even demis, and they admit it. They cannot take prisoner this brigade of 2000 any more than General Joffre and his staff can surround the German army. But 3000 good fighting men, prepared and officered, should have no trouble in corraling 2000 unorganized and undirected non-members.

General William F. Bissing and his staff of 100 are training and equipping the association regiments for the winter and spring campaign, and they want the loyal support of every private, non-com and commissioned officer.

Let them have it!

NEW STATE SONG BOOK IS MAKING PROGRESS

Just one year ago, Fred A. Cornell, '06, the author of "Carmen Ohio," suggested through THE MONTHLY that the Ohio State University should have a new song book. The idea was strongly supported by THE MONTHLY, and at the last annual meeting of the Association, a committee that had been appointed, consisting of W. L. Evans, '92, C. W. Gayman, '00, and Mr. Cornell reported progress. Since that time, through the efforts of Professor Evans, the committee has been enlarged by the appointment of Mrs. Edith Seymour Smith, '04, Mrs. Dorothy Ward Robinson, '14, Prof. Thomas E. French, '96, Prof. William L. Graves, '93, Virginia Thomas, former student of music at Berlin; William A. Dougherty, '17, and Paul Austin, '16. The committee hopes to publish the book during the coming summer and have it ready for distribution before the next Ohio State Day.

"We want the book not only to be complete as to the number and quality of the songs, but also to be a work of art, suitable for a holiday gift," said Professor Evans. "Other schools, notably Kenyon and Harvard, have published songbooks of this nature, of which they should well be proud, and Ohio State can further her traditions in no better way than this. We want contributions and suggestions from all."

MAKE YOUR PLANS NOW FOR NEXT COMMENCEMENT

What about the quinquennials of 1916?

Of course you know that the classes due to hold reunions this year are '81, '86, '91, '96, '01, '06, '11. The secretaries of these classes are: '81, Dr. David O'Brine, Urbana, O.; '86, Mrs. J. P. Milligan, 301 Sixth avenue, Columbus; '91, Frank W. Rane, State House, Boston; '96, H. D.

Bruning, State Highway Department, Columbus; '01, Rudolph Hirsch, 4121 Kenwood avenue, Kansas City, Mo.; '06, Rush M. Greenslade, 109 S. C. Street, Muskogee, Okla.; '11, S. J. Grosse, Safe Cabinet Company, Marietta, O.

Let us assume, as we have the right to, that each one of these officers is what is popularly termed a live wire, and is capable and ready to do all the needful things to make the respective celebrations next June a success. They will proceed to get into correspondence with other members of their classes, both by letter and through THE MONTHLY, and make plans tempting enough to bring back to the campus those whose interest needs prodding.

Readers of THE MONTHLY know of the radical change that has been made for commencement 1916. In order that graduates and former students may see the University as a going concern the various events of commencement week will take place before the beginning of the final examinations. Here is, in brief, the program:

Saturday, June 3, Alumni Day.

Association Meeting in the Morning.

Alumni Luncheon at Noon.

Prize Drill in the Afternoon.

Class Reunions Before and During Dinner.

Oratorio in the Evening.

Sunday, June 4, Baccalaureate Day.

Sermon in the Afternoon.

Vespers at 7 p. m.

Oratorio at 8:30 p. m.

Monday, June 5, Class Day.

Exercises by Colleges in the Morning.

Parents' Luncheon at Noon.

Baseball Game in the Afternoon.

President's Reception in the Afternoon.

Browning Play in the Evening.

Tuesday, June 6, Commencement Day.

Graduation Exercises in the Morning.

Senior Promenade in the Evening.

Wednesday, June 7, Final Examinations Begin.

Wednesday, June 14, University Closes.

If the old grad and the young one cannot find something to attract in a program like that, they are well-nigh hopeless. If the plan for an early commencement proves successful in bringing back a large crowd it will no doubt be continued.

Let's get started on the quinquennials anyhow.

Class secretaries, to the front and center!

OHIO COLLEGE STATISTICS COMPILED FOR LAST YEAR

H. D. Swygert, statistician in the state department of public instruction, has given out figures showing Ohio has more colleges and college students than any state west of the Alleghenies. The report shows there were 17,714 students enrolled in Ohio's 42 colleges and universities last year. In 1890 the total college enrollment for the state was only 4000. Women last year numbered 7117 of the total 17,714 students, and women took 1043 of the 2936 sheepskins. The old "A.B." degree still predominates; 1301 of last year's graduates were "bachelors of arts."

Three of Ohio's 42 colleges are schools maintained by the state; 10 are non-sectarian; four, Catholic, and the rest Protestant denominational. Thirty-two are co-ed institutions. College property in Ohio is worth \$38,944,610. Total expenditures of all the colleges were \$5,115,705. Of this, \$2,306,406 went for salaries for 1717 professors and instructors, and \$1,323,181 for new buildings.

Total college enrollments for some of the institutions in the state: Ohio State University, 4597 (exclusive of some special courses); University of Cincinnati, 2298; Case, 549; Western Reserve, 853; Ohio Wesleyan, 990; Miami, 636; Ohio University, 1359; Oberlin, 1002; Denison, 428. Toledo University had 214 last year; Municipal University of Akron, 249; Capital University, Columbus, 87.

College libraries contain 1,346,057 volumes.

HAVE YOU A GOOD STORY FOR THE MONTHLY?

It is a saying among newspaper men that every person has at least one good "story" in his possession, meaning of course, the facts that a reporter would like to get hold of. The editor of THE MONTHLY feels like applying the maxim to the readers of THE MONTHLY, for he believes that the graduates and former students of the University can unfold many interesting tales. Reminiscences of college days and photographs are wanted now and always. A number of men and women have already contributed such things to the pages of THE MONTHLY, and the reader knows how interesting these things have

been. Surely you, Ohio Stater, can do something to add to the value of this, your publication. You have plenty of stories to tell when you are in a group of college mates, so why not put some of them on paper and share them widely?

HOW WOULD YOU CORRECT COLLEGE LIFE MISTAKES?

THE MONTHLY would like to publish a symposium of contributions from its readers in answer to the question, "What Would I Do if I Were a Student in the University Again?" Of course it is assumed that the contributor is taking into consideration the wisdom and experience gained since his undergraduate days, for otherwise it is feared that we would all do pretty much on a second trial as we did on the first. What THE MONTHLY wants is suggestions that will help the student of today. The names will not be published if the writer so requests.

We have heard old grads lament the fact they did not belong to a literary society, or if they did belong, they say they did not get out of it all they might have. Others praise the military and physical training, although admitting they shirked it. Others wish that they had paid more attention to their class room work, or that they had gone in for more student activities, or less. A few, perhaps, have felt that they took the wrong degree, and many hundreds, perhaps thousands, never cease to feel disappointment that for one reason or another they did not receive any degree.

These are only a few suggestions, but we hope they are enough to bring forth something for publication. The facts may be told in from 200 to 400 words. Just dash them off.

We are not, of course, going to assume that all who do not respond are perfectly satisfied with their college lives.

IN TOUCH WITH OHIO STATE

By those who read in the last MONTHLY the report of the trans-continental telephone exercises, it will be recalled that Charles P. Bruch, President of the Ohio Society in New York, exchanged a few words over the wire with Dr. T. C. Mendenhall. On December 13, Mr. Bruch

preached what he called his sermon on friendship at the monthly meeting of the society. At the conclusion of the meeting the members sang two stanzas of Carmen Ohio, in which, of course, those who were alumni and former students of Ohio State led.

Copies of the Ohio State University MONTHLY are on file in the Club's library, kept in a separate binder, on the cover of which is emblazoned the name of the publication. As one loyal Ohio Stater said, "These little bits of publicity do lots of good."

THIS MEMBER MANIFESTS THE PROPER STATE SPIRIT

The Secretary has found it necessary to send to delinquent members mild letters which have been more or less successful in getting results. Of course, most of the readers of the MONTHLY never see such letters and never will, but as a matter of information the Editor is privileged to say that the first paragraph of the letter reminds the backward member that money makes the mare go. The second paragraph admits that circumstances sometimes make it impossible or difficult to meet obligations, while the concluding paragraph merely requests that the Secretary be given a check or some enlightenment on the subject.

One day last month a letter was returned with a check and interesting comments. On the margin of the first paragraph was this: "You are right." For the second there was the same laconic remark. For the third, asking for a check or an expression of the attitude toward the Association, was this reply: "Here it is" (the check). "Best in the world" (the attitude). At the bottom of the letter was this: "Again in good standing, and proud of it."

Here's another: "That last communication of yours would strike fire from a flint, so find my check inclosed. I am heartily ashamed of my negligence, but shall certainly respond more promptly at another time."

The card of thanks from "Old Bill Oversight," published in the MONTHLY, has also brought some results. And yet there is room.



CHARLES P. COOPER, '07

Tactful, diplomatic, resourceful, well-balanced—these are a few of the qualities credited by G. C. Allen, general superintendent of plant, New York Telephone Company, to Charles P. Cooper, '07. And as General Plant Engineer of that company, Mr. Cooper exercises these virtues in such a manner as to deserve the fine tribute paid to him by Mr. Allen when the latter was interviewed.

Mr. Cooper joined the ranks of telephone workers as a student on June 20, 1908, and was located for a time in New Jersey. He displayed such an aptitude for solving telephone plant problems that on January 17, 1910, he was made division plant engineer of the Hudson Division of the above company with headquarters at Albany, N. Y.

May 1, 1912, found Mr. Cooper in Buffalo as plant engineer of the Western Division of his company. For a year and a half he so successfully surmounted the many plant difficulties confronting him that he was elevated to the position of general plant engineer, in which place he is called upon to use his superlative discriminative judgment as a systematizer of methods.

That he is doing this job well is attested not only by the confidence reposed in him by his superiors, but by the respect and admiration held for him by his associates.



AUBREY H. MELLINGER, '05

To be a successful telephone engineer of any standing requires a man of considerable ability, but to be master of the telephone problems which for an area of its size are the biggest and most complex in the world, is to closely approach the pinnacle of the profession.

Aubrey H. Mellinger, '05, division plant engineer of the Manhattan-Bronx-Westchester Division of the New York Telephone Company, is every day proving himself that master. The territory under his jurisdiction comprises New York City, the telephone capital of the world, and Westchester and Rockland Counties in addition. The largest and busiest city in the world must necessarily have the greatest telephone system, and keeping ahead of the gigantic telephone problems in the great metropolis is the job of Mr. Mellinger.

His service with the Telephone Company dates from July 11, 1905. From that time until January 17, 1910, he was located in the division plant engineer's office, New York City.

He then went to Buffalo and on January 1, 1912, he returned as division plant engineer of Long Island. Since October 1, 1913, Mr. Mellinger has been in his present capacity, and is acquiring himself so meritoriously that Ohio State University is proud to point to him as a son.

"The Men Behind the Guns"

BY PROF. ALBERT H. TUTTLE

Address delivered at the meeting of Alumni in San Francisco on Ohio State Day.

When your Secretary did me the kindness of giving me a chance to talk once more to students of Ohio State University he suggested as my topic a rather familiar one in these days: "The Man Behind the Gun," and went on to say: "What I want in this is, that the personality of the institution may be dwelt upon. What accounts for the great institution of service which has grown up there?"

It seemed to me that in the expression "the great institution of service" he had with special felicity described the University as it is today; and that in what preceded this expression he had rightly pointed out that in accounting for any such institution the personal element must be largely taken into consideration. In accepting his invitation, therefore, I gladly accepted the subject indicated, suggesting merely that the title be put in the plural form, since in this as in all such cases not one but many persons have taken noteworthy part. My subject tonight, then, is "The Men Behind the Guns."

My official connection with the University was confined to its first fifteen sessions. It is its early history with which I am personally familiar. It is my purpose, therefore, to tell briefly to you of a later generation something of a few of the men who fought the earlier campaigns; men whose efforts and achievements played a large if not a chief part in determining the future character of the institution which they helped to found or to foster. There were others equally worthy of mention, but I must not take time even to name them all.

The first name that I shall mention is that of Norton S. Townshend. The institution at Columbus was made possible, as you know by what is familiarly known as the Morrill Land Grant Act. In 1857, Justin S. Morrill, then a member of the House of Representatives, brought before that body his first bill providing for the appropriation of the public lands for educational purposes. Dr. Townshend was a member of the same Congress and supported the bill with his characteristic vigor; its passage by both houses was

largely aided by his efforts. It was vetoed by President Buchanan as "class legislation" because it provided chiefly though not solely for agricultural education, its opponents maintaining that there was no more reason for appropriations for the benefit of farmers than for any other body of citizens; a good rule if well lived up to. The second bill by Mr. Morrill, passed in 1862 and signed by President Lincoln was therefore made general in its character, providing for "the liberal and practical education of the people in the various pursuits and professions of life." Though not a member of this Congress, Dr. Townshend, through his extensive acquaintance throughout the nation, was able to exert a powerful influence in support of this bill. We may rightly count him among those who rendered notable service in making the University possible.

Next in order of time may be mentioned a name that most of you know best in another connection, that of the brave soldier and high-minded citizen who had the moral courage to accept the high office of President of the United States with a clouded title because (as I believe) he saw clearly that his refusal at the time when decision must be made would throw the nation into a condition bordering on chaotic. Rutherford B. Hayes, earnestly devoted to the welfare of his native state, was quick to see the great possibilities offered it by the terms of the Morrill Act. He used his quiet but great influence both as a citizen and as governor to secure the acceptance of its offer (strange as it may seem today, its absolute rejection was strenuously urged by divers petty interests), and subsequently to prevent the frittering away of its benefits by division among various hungry claimants. His influence contributed largely to the final establishment by the legislature of a single central institution, the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College. It is my impression that he appointed the first board of trustees; he was a member of that body at the time of his death. There was no time in the interval when the interests of the institution were not very near to his heart.

The first board of trustees was a repre-

sentative body of men carefully chosen from "the various pursuits and professions of life." Several of them might justly be mentioned here did time permit. It was largely influenced in many ways by two men: Dr. Townshend, who was a member of its body until his election as the first professor chosen for the coming college; and its secretary, Joseph Sullivant. Mr. Sullivant was a sincere lover of nature who saw in this foundation an opportunity for the establishment of a great school of science, and who in his official relations let pass unheeded no chance to further that end. Dr. Townshend, also a lover of nature, was chiefly interested in the practical and vocational applications of knowledge. Both were strong willed, hard-headed men; they were at times at cross-purposes; when they actually clashed, the sparks flew; but at heart each respected the other, and they were entirely at one in their desire for thoroughness and efficiency, and in their determination that, as far as in them lay, there should be nothing about the future college that was cheap or make-believe.

Thus far I have dealt (I must not forget my military topic) with a few representative sharpshooters. I come now to the appearance of the first organized squad, as it were, of soldiers who were enlisted for the war. One pleasant day in September, 1873, a little group of teachers assembled in a still unfinished building standing in the center of a ploughed field (it is now known as "old Main Hall") to meet a body of students of about four or five times their number. Much as I wish that time would permit me to speak at some length of each of these old friends, I must not do so; for my purpose I need not, since their influence upon the destinies of the college was largely collective. Their names will, I am sure, be recalled and honored by each of you as I pronounce them and the titles of their chairs. They were Edward Orton, first President of the College (Geology); Norton S. Townshend (Agriculture and Botany), Robert W. McFarland (Mathematics and Astronomy), Thomas C. Mendenhall (Physics and Mechanics), Sidney A. Norton (Chemistry), Joseph Millikin (Modern Languages), John H. Wright (Ancient Languages). To these seven was added in January, 1874, an eighth, your present speaker (Zoology and Comparative Anatomy).

While there were schools—and good ones

—alike of Agriculture and of Science in this country at that time, there was none that could serve as a model for the ready organization of such an institution as this was already destined to be. Its first year's work was therefore altogether tentative. At the outset each professor opened his classes to all students who chose to enter. Under the wise guidance of its cultured and broad-minded president the faculty during the session studied and discussed earnestly the fundamental questions of the general policy of the college; of degrees, and courses leading thereto; of government and discipline; and the like. At the session's close they had a well-considered plan to submit to the board of trustees and announce to the student body. It provided for degrees, to be obtained by prolonged and faithful work, for courses that represented not only vocational training, but liberal culture as well. It ordered that those who would not work should not stay; it imposed upon each student the obligation to do in all his relations whatsoever the thing that was right; it had no petty lists of "shalt" and "shalt not."

One great problem was settled at the outset. On the opening day two young ladies presented themselves for admission: on being told that no women had been expected, they answered that they had expected to come. To the statement that no special courses for young ladies could be provided, they replied that they did not ask for any. They urged the facts that the law establishing the college made no discrimination against them, and they saw no reason why the faculty should; that their brother had just been admitted, and that they believed that they had the same right; that they asked no favors, but simply wished to enter upon the regular work of the college offered to all. The faculty was promptly called together: after due consideration the reasonableness and justice of their claim was conceded, and Ohio State University has been co-educational from that day. When I add that they were the daughters of Dr. Townshend, I think that you will all agree with me that he had fired another well-aimed shot.

The years that immediately followed were years of patient, hard work. Like soldiers of more recent days, our little army found it expedient to "dig in." The faculty began it by digging into their students, who in their turn were constrained to take refuge by dig-

ging into their work. Something of the same sort has, I take it, been going on ever since.

There was other digging to do also. If the college was to win its right to "sit on no precarious throne, nor borrow leave to be," it knew that it must make its way against strong opposition in several directions; it must enter upon a long and patient campaign to win the State of Ohio. The people of the state, its existing educational forces, its governing body must all be reckoned with. The legislature that brought it into existence did so grudgingly; those that had followed were either indifferent to it or more or less openly hostile. At the outset every expense was met by the slender income from the Land Grant Fund. I well remember the day (about four years after the college opened) when the Chairman of the Finance Committee, avowedly opposed to any direct appropriations to the college, however small, admitted that it was the duty of the state to pay for printing the annual report of the trustees to the governor! Things are different now. While many others, both within and outside of the college organization assisted faithfully and effectively in the work of gradually softening the obdurate legislative heart, the burden of this work devolved upon President Orton, and was performed by him with the earnestness, patience, tact and devotion characteristic of his life.

The educational forces of the state consisted chiefly of two great divisions, the public schools and the private colleges. As the future principal feeders of the college, it was all-important that the interest and sympathy of the former should be early secured. Many worked together to this end, but special mention should be made of the notable service in this field rendered by Prof. Mendenhall, whose wide acquaintance and well-deserved popularity among the teachers of the state gave him extensive opportunities, of which he never failed to make efficient use. In dealing with the private colleges, generally hostile (there were important honorable exceptions), it was necessary to implant in their minds, as gently but as firmly as possible, the ideas that the college was here to stay; that it was to be reckoned with; that it hoped some day to be the head of the educational system of the state; that it earnestly desired to be on terms of friendship with all of its neighbors. I trust and believe that the time has come when its neighbors as a rule

desire as earnestly to be on terms of cordial and mutually helpful friendship with it.

Toward the great body of the people of the state—the final court of appeal—the unceasing effort of all, trustees, president, faculty, in a short time students also (for they early began to join this army), and the constantly increasing body of devoted friends, was to make known that the college (or, in later years, the University) was trying to fill an important and hitherto unfilled place in the life of the state; that it sought to be of real and lasting usefulness; that to this end it welcomed examination and honest criticism; that it feared nothing but indifference; that it hoped to serve and to be given opportunity to serve the people of the state in the education of its sons and daughters. The campaign thus begun had no brilliant strategic features; it had, perhaps, no conspicuous leaders; there was rather the quiet—and the power—of patient, earnest, co-operative labor. It was a campaign of attrition.

I have endeavored to tell you something of my recollections of the earliest days of the University. I have mentioned a few—and but a few—of the men who rendered it notable service in these days. I have it in my heart to speak of others who have eminently served it then and since, did my time permit. During the fifteen sessions in which I was connected with it, I saw its faculty increase in numbers two fold and become welded into a strong body of men devotedly working together for a common purpose; its student body, increasing ten fold, develop a wholesome and vigorous college life inspired by an earnest and enthusiastic "college spirit"; the public schools of the state definitely affiliated with the University; the sister institutions of higher education no longer jealous or fearful of the new comer; legislatures that were no longer afraid or unwilling to make appropriations for its maintenance and enlargement; the people of the state conscious that a strong, helpful institution which belonged to them had come into being; an "institution of service" in very truth.

I do not need to tell you of its strength and beauty of today; of its large and able faculty; of its great multitude of students; of the brave and sagacious general that marshals and directs its forces; but I cannot close without reference to one other movement of its earlier days. It took place after my serv-

ice closed, and I know it only by hearsay. I trust that I can present it with reasonable accuracy, if not some of you who perchance were in it and of it will be able to correct me.

What was nearly a score of years of faithful work had sent into nearly every city and county in the state a number of earnest clear-headed men and women, some of them with the diplomas of the University, some of them without this "outward and visible sign," but all of them in the larger sense true and loyal alumni, who, knowing and feeling how much they owed to their Alma Mater were anxious and eager to serve her. Most of them had become citizens of standing and power in their communities, many of them recognized leaders of the people. Somehow—others

can better tell how—there arose from them the great campaign to complete the winning of the state. It is no play of words to call this body an army. I wish that I knew the names of its leaders that I might recount them. They did not entrench themselves, but took to the open field and waged aggressive and incessant warfare. The campaign of attrition became a campaign of conquest. Its end is seen in the legislation which followed, putting the University finally and definitely into its rightful position as the head of the educational system of the state, and pledging the state to its efficient maintenance. Their labors helped notably to make possible "the great institution of service which has grown up there." These, as well as those who had gone before, were the men behind the guns.

Committee on Nominations

President Laylin of the Association, in accordance with the power given him by the constitution, has appointed the following members to nominate officers for the year 1916-7:

William B. Woods, '02, 1306 Williamson Building, Cleveland, Chairman.

William F. Bissing, '93, No. 2 Rector Street, New York.

Vernon C. Ward, Jr., '03, 1726 Wesley Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

At a general election of the Association, held by mail last June, the following amendment to the constitution was adopted:

"Amend Article VII, Section 1, to read:

"A Nominating Committee of three active members, not officers of the Association, shall be appointed by the President. The names of the Nominating Committee shall be published in THE MONTHLY not less than five months prior to the annual meeting with the request for suggestions for the ticket from the membership at large. The committee shall meet not less than 90 days prior to the annual meeting and shall carefully consider all names that have been sug-

gested, after which they shall nominate one person for each position to be filled. All nominees must be active members in good standing and shall have signified their willingness to take an active interest and attend meetings of the board as far as possible. Their names shall be announced in THE MONTHLY not less than 60 days prior to the annual meeting in order to give opportunity for other nominations as provided in Section 2 of this Article. All provisions of Article VII in conflict with this amendment are null and void."

This means a radical departure in the old method when two nominations were made for each place to be filled. By the new plan one nomination will be made by the committee after it has received suggestions from the membership at large. Of course the provision for nomination by petition is still in force whereby 20 members may put a name on the ballot if the petition is presented 40 days before the day of the annual meeting.

The nominating committee urges upon all members the importance of giving assistance by making suggestions for the ballot.

Have You Secured a New Member?

Belated Telephone Remarks

The MONTHLY is able to present in this issue reports of two speeches over the trans-continental telephone line on Ohio State Day. Prof. Albert H. Tuttle, one of the members of the first faculty, was visiting in Berkeley and accepted the invitation to San Francisco. He said:

"I am very sorry that Superintendent Hyatt is not able to be here tonight and speak to the alumni and friends of Ohio State University in Columbus and New York, but I count it a piece of very good fortune to myself that I have come across the continent to take his place. I did not know at the time that that was what I was doing, but it has so turned out. It gives me more pleasure than I can tell to greet you all, and to join in your congratulations to the institution that we all deeply and earnestly love.

"I wish personally to say to the president of the Ohio Academy of Science, now in session at the University, that the invitation kindly sent to me at my home in Virginia to be present at their annual dinner tonight reached me in Berkeley this afternoon. I should be more than glad to be there, but under the circumstances I do not just see how I can be. In addition I wish in particular to say a word of greeting to my old friend and colleague, Dr. Mendenhall, and to express my pleasure that he, like myself, is one of this apparently scattered, but in reality entirely united, company tonight.

"But I speak not only for myself, but more especially for Mr. Hyatt as the representative of the sons and daughters of the University gathered here when I express the sincere love that we all feel for Ohio State University; our joy in her growth and prosperity; our hope—and expectation as well—for her future welfare and constantly increasing usefulness; and I know that I voice the sentiments not only of all the alumni pres-

ent here in San Francisco, but of all who are listening to me when I send a special greeting to President Thompson. May God bless him and give him still many years of earnest and devoted service."

Dean Thomas F. Hunt, of the College of Agriculture, University of California, and formerly dean at Ohio State, spoke as follows:

"Hello, Columbus!

"Hello, New York!

"As the representative of the University of California, I send greetings to the trustees, faculty, alumni and students of the Ohio State University.

"As a former member of its faculty, I desire to express my affectionate regard for President Thompson and the members of the faculty with whom I was once so delightfully associated.

"I congratulate the president and trustees on their appointment of Professor Vivian as Dean of the College of Agriculture, who may confidently be expected to carry forward the work of this important college of the University.

"The alumni of the institution are to be felicitated that their lives have been touched by such personalities as Dr. Orton, Dr. Scott and Dr. Thompson. Through these unselfish and far-sighted leaders the life not only of the state but of the nation has been quickened and deepened.

"The Ohio State University is not the largest in number of students or in resources, but few institutions have entered more wholesomely or more fundamentally into the hearts of men and women. May the Ohio State University grow and prosper and continue to deserve the unstinted support of a generous and patriotic people.

"Goodbye, Columbus!

"Goodbye, New York!"

Ohio State in San Francisco

The Central and Northern California Ohio State University Association held its annual meeting in Old Faithful Inn, Exposition Grounds, after the close of the transcontinental telephone exercises. At the close of the dinner, President W. E. Whitaker asked for nominations for officers, and Eugene C. Gee, '97, was chosen president, and Norman Rushton was re-elected secretary. President Gee announced as toastmaster Mr. Rushton, who spoke as follows:

"The state universities of this country stand at the apex of the public school system. The public school system of this country is the bulwark of our institutions. The boy or girl who is the product of the public school system goes forth in life with his whole career mortgaged to the public service. In a peculiar sense the obligation is laid upon our state nurtured citizenry to so live that in some measure will the common debt be paid.

"The children of Ohio State University are met here tonight for fellowship and the fostering of the spirit of democracy. Here on the westernmost border of our common country we live and are endeavoring to pay the debt of service which we owe. To whom much has been given shall much be required. We felicitate ourselves because of the gathering of this goodly number on this occasion.

"One of our number here tonight has been in the direct service of our country all over the world. I take pleasure in presenting."

Major John S. Boggess, Surgeon United States Public Health Service, was introduced and said:

DR. JOHN S. BOGCESS

"Probably most, if not all of you, have laughed at Brigg's cartoons entitled 'When a feller needs a friend,' but to the fellow who is doing the needing it is no laughing matter. I speak feelingly, for there is no time when sympathetic compassion is needed more than when one who is inexperienced in public speaking is called upon to respond on an occasion of this kind. My feelings of embarrassment, I imagine, are about like those of the tenor, who, during the rendering of the grand opera, 'Romeo and Juliet,' in Italian, had these words instead of the regular score sung to him by the soprano in one

of the most loving duets: 'Back off the stage; your trousers are ripped.'

"I have now been in California about long enough to be called a 'sloper,' and possibly the story that I heard dear old Prexy Scott use in introducing Prof. 'Dave' O'Brien at a dinner 'way back in 1894 might be apropos. In introducing him he said that 'Dave' was from the wild and woolly West, where every pond is a lake, every hill a mountain, every creek a river, and every man a liar. Incidentally, I also remember that he said that when 'Dave' was at O. S. U. he was noted as having a place for everything, and everything in its place—and that was behind the door.

"The toastmaster in introducing me said he would like me to tell something about myself and old O. S. U. days. The first part of the requirement is probably one of the largest, easiest, most important and pleasant subjects that can be assigned to a speaker, but do not be alarmed, for I shall devote very few words to my history, or to anything else for that matter, for in one respect at least this is going to be a good speech—it is going to be a short one. After partially completing the course in Civil Engineering, I decided to study medicine, and accordingly went to Cincinnati, where I graduated from Miami Medical College in 1898, followed it by service as interne and house surgeon in the Cincinnati Hospital, and in 1900 with Eddie Francis, '94, entered the U. S. Public Health Service (then known as the Marine Hospital Service). My service has taken me from the Arctic to the equator, entirely around the world, and twice to the Orient, during which I have met O. S. U. men in most unexpected places.

"One of the least expected meetings was at Yokohama, Japan, in 1909. I went ashore in the first boat after we anchored and quite naturally went directly to the American Consulate to pay my respects to the Consul General, and you may imagine my surprise at seeing an O. S. U. buckle on the belt of the first American I saw—the Vice Consul. I almost fell upon his neck and upon introducing myself, he replied: 'Oh, yes! I did not enter O. S. U. till after you had left, but I know who you are. I have heard of you.' Recalling that I had lived in the good, old Big Dorm, I thought it best

to not pursue the subject further by asking *what* he had heard. Those were jolly, as well as lively, days that were spent in the old dorm and it was with some sadness that I learned of its destruction some years ago. What wonderful stories those old walls could have told, and still I guess it was better for some of us that they could not talk.

"On my way here this evening an incident of the old days came to my mind—one that so far as I know has never been told in public before. When I was Battalion Adjutant the Commandant, Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson of the Artillery Corps (who later rendered distinguished service as Commissary of the Panama Canal Zone for a number of years, and who was retired as Lieutenant Colonel last year), said to me one day, pointing to the pine tree that was on the old parade ground to the right of the walk leading from the entrance of the main building to the spring, and which had marred many battalion and prize drills, 'Mr. Boggess, I want to tell you a story. A number of years ago, when General Hancock was an Inspector General of the Army, he inspected a post which had an old barracks that had been an eyesore for years, and which they had never been able to get condemned. During the inspection he said to the Post Commander, 'Colonel, I wish that old barracks would burn down.' Nothing more was said about the matter till the Inspector had left, when the colonel called in an old reliable sergeant, to whom he repeated the inspector's remark. A few weeks later the barracks very mysteriously burned down.' Then, after an impressive pause, the commandant said: 'Mr. Boggess, I wish that tree would die.' That was late in the spring term, and the following fall when visiting the campus and meeting the commandant on the parade ground he called my attention to where the tree had been and said that it had died the previous summer. I very innocently inquired as to what was the matter with it, and he replied with a knowing wink: 'I do not know. It just seemed to sicken and die. Isn't it too bad? You know Professor Lazenby thought so much of that tree that he, as superintendent of the campus, refused to comply with my request to have it removed.' I think that the members of the old Eratonia Quartette could tell just why it went into such sudden and rapid decline.

"I promised to make this speech short, and

have another engagement later in the evening, but before bidding you good night and thanking you for your patience I want to tell you how pleased I have been to be with you this memorable evening, and that I hope to meet again with you."

The Toastmaster said: "The unique celebration which we have had tonight has involved no little effort. Your Secretary begs leave to take credit to himself for a part of this, just one part. It was my good fortune to learn thru a business acquaintance of the presence in the city of one of the great pioneers in the making of Ohio State University. Beginning in 1874 he was connected with our Alma Mater for fifteen years. He is one of the beloved founders of O. S. U. and ranks with Orton, Townsend, Scott and Mendenhall. I have asked Prof. Albert H. Tuttle to speak on 'The Men Behind the Guns.'"

Professor Tuttle was received with much applause. His speech is printed elsewhere in this MONTHLY.

The next speaker was introduced in these words:

"Mr. Wm. L. Peters, '86, Ex-Mayor of Riverside, Calif., has come all the way from his home with his good wife to attend this reunion. This speaks much for his interest in O. S. U. Mr. Peters will speak on 'The College Man in Politics.'"

Mr. Peters' remarks received careful attention.

The Toastmaster: "Mr. S. M. Hodgkinson, a member of the New York Association, and a resident of that village, is with us and we greet him most cordially. He brings greetings from our sister association."

When Mr. Hodgkinson concluded, Herman A. Clark spoke on "The College Man on the Farm." The meeting closed with O. S. U. yells, etc.

During the evening, Mr. Rushton read the following telegram from Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hyatt, of Sacramento:

"Kindest regards to all, especially Professor Tuttle. Keenest regret that fate prevents our presence. In spirit we join in every song and participate in every college yell. Long may our good old institution live and continue to send out sons and daughters to conquer in the ends of the earth."

Mr. Hyatt, '81, is State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

For Enlarged Military Training

Making a number of important recommendations for the University, the association committee on military affairs presented the following report at the annual meeting last June, through its chairman, Professor Edward Orton, Jr., which was approved:

To the Ohio State University Association.

Your committee, appointed at the mid-year meeting of 1915, with instructions to consider the condition and progress of the Military Department of the University and report at the annual meeting, begs leave to submit their findings as follows:

I. PRESENT STATUS AND RECENT PROGRESS

The requirement of military training at the University is based upon that provision of the Morrill Act of 1862, which says: * * * "to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. * * * " Three things are thus made mandatory in all land-grant colleges: Agriculture, Mechanic Arts and Military Tactics.

The original Morrill Act has been reaffirmed and strengthened by a number of amendments and extensions which have made further governmental provision for carrying all three of these purposes into effect—the agriculture and mechanic arts by direct appropriations for teaching, for research and experiment stations, and for extension work; the military drill by the provision, first of a few commissioned officers of the Army and Navy, and later by increased numbers of such officers, to act as instructors, and by the passage of laws permitting the War Department to provide guns and ammunition and various military equipment for the use of schools. That the Government fully considers the military training as a fundamental part of the Land-Grant College plan no longer admits of argument.

The War Department has, a few years ago, through a general order, fixed the minimum requirements which it will accept as satisfactory grounds for providing an army

officer as instructor. Theoretically, it would have the power and right to refuse to detail an officer as military instructor in a school which would not conform to these requirements, but so far as is known to us, no case has yet called for such action. These requirements call for two years of military drill, of not less than three hours per week, theoretical instruction in tactics, target practice and various other things. They do not limit any school from exacting more than this minimum, and several schools do require a considerable amount in excess.

The Ohio State University is meeting the minimum requirement laid down by the War Department as to amount and quality of work for all cadets. To the limited number who elect to take more than the required military service, by serving voluntarily for one or two additional years as an officer, the University is giving some additional instruction of more advanced type. The inspection carried out annually by Army officers detailed from the War College has always resulted in favorable comment by the inspectors on the efficiency, solidity, and thoroughness of the work of our military department. While some schools, chiefly private institutions of pronounced military type, who pay many times more attention to such matters than we do, have won a place on the *Distinguished Institution List*, and we have not, the fact remains that among the land-grant colleges our standing is admittedly among the first four or five.

The Military Department at the University now consists of a full regiment and one extra battalion, or sixteen companies in all, with a total registration of 1660 for the current year. For the training of this great body of cadets, the following teaching staff is used: Captain George L. Converse, Jr., U. S. A. (retired), Commandant; Lieutenant Truman D. Thorpe, U. S. A. (retired), Aid; Sergeant J. F. Madden (retired non-com. U. S. A.); one Record Clerk, 72 Cadet Officers. (Additions have been made since last June.)

The cadet officers are almost wholly juniors and seniors who elect the work. They receive from the University a small stipend, which just about covers the necessary ex-

penses of uniforms, etc. This stipend makes them in effect paid officials of the University, and has proven of exceedingly great value in maintenance of high-grade discipline.

The laws under which officers are detailed upon full pay by the War Department to act as instructors have recently been interpreted by the Judge Advocate General of the Army to limit the number of such details to one officer per school. A great disparity is thus created, since some officers go to schools where only the minimum of one hundred and fifty cadets are to be instructed, while others go where 1500 or 2000 are to be dealt with. The impossibility of any single officer maintaining the work of as good a quality with 1660 men as prevailed years ago when the battalion contained only 200 or 300 men is at once apparent.

The President of the University has made continued and persistent effort to have the War Department provide additional officers, but after encountering the above ruling he was compelled to give up hope of help from that source at present. He then secured a second officer by making up the difference between the retired and active pay, and having a retired officer detailed here. This expense has been borne from University funds. Thus he has recognized an important principle in the situation, viz.: that under the Morrill Act military instruction must be provided by land-grant schools. The War Department is not obliged under the law to detail its officers as teachers, and it can withdraw them at any time, if they are needed elsewhere. If the War Department fails to provide enough instructors or any instructors at all, the duty of the school to see that instruction is provided is in no wise cancelled or lessened.

The improvement in the situation at this University, by reason of this additional instructor, has been very marked. It has permitted the resumption of closer supervision than has been possible for several years past. It has also permitted of the establishment of an officers' school for one hour a week, where military problems of more advanced nature are studied and exercises in the elements of military strategy are required. It has permitted the spring work of the second year to include actual field operations and tactical maneuvers of troops in defense or attack of positions. In short, the training now avail-

able is *progressive*. It constitutes a *course* of instruction, to a greater degree than has been possible for years past.

Another great step ahead has been the sending of representatives of the Regiment to the United States Army Students' Camps for instruction. Last year five cadet officers were sent for the six weeks' course at Ludington, Michigan. They returned greatly benefited by their experience and their enthusiasm has been so great that they have exerted a most beneficial influence in the Regiment. This year eight men have been sent by the University and four others are going at their own expense; their influence will be felt in still greater degree in next year's work in the Regiment. It is hoped that the number who go either voluntarily or on University expense will increase steadily.

Altogether, we take pride and pleasure in saying that in spite of overcrowding in the Armory and insufficient number of instructors, the Military Department is in better condition than for years past, and in some respects better than ever before; that its work is effective, is increasing in scope and interest, and in appreciation by the faculty and students.

II. NEEDS FOR THE PROPER DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORK

Additional Instructors. In no other kind of University work do two instructors handle 1600 students. The progress made recently, due to getting a second officer, is but one short step in the right direction. A larger force of competent instructors is urgently needed. Cadet instructors can never take the place of professional ones, and the number of cadet officers would not decrease, indeed could be materially increased, if trained supervision were available to watch their work.

The practical impossibility of getting competent military instructors outside of the U. S. Army officers makes it important that the law by which only one officer can be detailed on full pay to any school shall be amended, so that the number available will be in proportion to the number of cadets to be trained. Such a change in the law was attempted in the last Congress in the Pomerene Senate Resolution (5211). This passed the Senate, but did not get to vote in the House. In some form, this resolution is likely to pass the next Congress, and if passed, the University would unquestionably be among the first

institutions to draw an extra instructor, as our Regiment is among the first three or four in size and efficiency.

A More Specifically Military Output. The Land-Grant Schools, with 30,000 cadets under military instruction annually at an aggregate cost of large sums of money, are still failing to produce any important quantity of a definite military output. West Point and Annapolis are each barely able to produce enough officers for our present military establishment. The supply of suitable material from the enlisted men of the Army and all other sources is small—almost negligible. And the Land-Grant colleges are not rising to meet this need. Why? Because their instruction stops at the primer grade, and produces virtually no middle-grade or high-school output. What is needed in Land-Grant colleges is an Elective Military Engineering course, which students whose tastes lead in that direction could pursue, just as they now elect Mechanical Engineering or Civil Engineering. A plan to accomplish this has been presented to the Land-Grant College Association, and is meeting with some favor. The War College has also considered the plan and favors it strongly. Our College of Engineering here has formulated a four-year course of study, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Engineering, in which 75 to 80 per cent of the course is distributed among the fundamental engineering sciences, and 20 to 25 per cent is given to technical military subjects, international law and kindred matters, and has announced that it desires to offer this course, so soon as the Military Department is ready to give the technical military instruction for the junior and senior years. This will be available whenever we can have a third army officer detailed here. It is not feasible with only two men, and so large a Regiment to handle.

If the larger Land-Grant schools each began making ten to fifteen graduates in military engineering annually, the present dangerous shortage of men fit to become reserve officers would be gradually decreased, and finally overcome. This is the natural and proper purpose of the military requirement in the Morrill Act, just as the production of engineers and agriculturists is the proper product in those respects.

Drill Hall. A recent communication from the Commandant has set forth the facts as

to the urgent need of a drill hall. The present quarters are absolutely insufficient for the purpose. It is not even possible to get enough space to hold the men's arms and equipment, and two overflow arms depots have been established in other buildings, both of which are exceedingly ill-suited for the purpose, and which reduces the efficiency of the work considerably.

Adequate provision for the Military Department as it now stands would require a building of from 120 to 150 ft. span by 400 to 600 ft. in length. The new drill hall at the University of Illinois is 200 by 400 ft. without pillars and cost \$250,000.00 and is only a part of the building that they expect to ultimately erect. A similar structure is being erected at Cornell University. If we had a building of the size that we have indicated, it would be possible to drill only a third or a quarter of our present force at once, and the natural increase of the University makes it improbable that we shall ever be able to build a drill hall within which our future entire Military Department can operate at once. It does not seem too much, however, to expect that a drill hall capable of handling one full battalion at a time should be erected.

Until the Military Department gets a building which they can exclusively control, of sufficient size to not only permit the drilling of relatively large forces at once, but to provide rooms in which a part of the theoretical instruction can also be given, the efficiency of the work is bound to be seriously interfered with. No space on the University grounds is so thoroughly overworked as the present Armory and Gymnasium, and the Departments of Physical Education for men, and for women, and the Military Department are all suffering. The Armory is really not well suited for the needs of any of the three departments which it houses, but it can be used with relatively much greater efficiency for physical training, for either men or for women than it can for military drill.

Provision for Target Practice. For the last several years, the target practice has been falling off in quality, because of the physical impossibility of doing so much work in the space available. Not only is the quality of the work suffering, but it is being conducted at a serious risk of the health of the instructors, for the ventilation in the target room is

not good. The target work is one of the most important phases of military training, not only for the actual skill which it imparts, but because it introduces a serious appreciation of the whole subject of military preparedness. The construction of a proper drill hall would necessarily carry with it not only company rooms for taking care of the arms and accoutrements, but also an extensive interior range where twenty or thirty persons could shoot at once.

Artillery Drill. This is the branch of modern warfare which most imperatively requires trained and mathematically educated men. As is well known, the artillery corps is accounted, next to the engineering corps, the highest branch of the service. Artillerymen cannot be of much practical service until they have had thoro, rigid training in the use of instruments and in the making of computations which involve mathematical principles of some complexity. If in the future the policy of the United States should require war, and every man were summoned who had any military knowledge, the most appalling shortage of all would be in that branch of service upon which modern armies depend most completely. The progress of the present combat in Europe is rapidly becoming a contest of engineering with indications that the decision will become more and more a question of preponderance of artillery and similar devices. If the educated college men of the country are going to war at all, the place where their education should count the most is in this very branch of service, and in this branch we are doing nothing. The older alumni may remember that for years we had a two-gun battery on the grounds and artillery was a part of our drill. The arms and equipment are still available and we could requisition guns of the latest modern type from the Government, if we had a place to put them.

Small Equipment. The military department has never had money with which it could provide for itself with any degree of liberality. For instance, there have never been enough swords or belts to take care of the full quota of persons needing them. Instruction of cadets in colleges is not for the purpose of making privates in a future army, but for the purpose of training men who may become officers. Therefore, the greater the number of cadets who can obtain practice

and experience in being officers, the more good the military department will have done. On this ground, our organization should be such that the largest possible number of cadet officers is created and maintained. We could readily make twice as many commands as we now have, and instead of four battalions have eight in skeleton, each with a full quota of officers, if we had the equipment and the place for these officers. It is out of the question to increase the number under present conditions. The provision of swords, belts, etc., also would cost several hundred dollars. This is one of the things which should be looked into and some progress made possible.

Co-operative Relations With Other Branches of University Work. With a properly expanded and equipped military establishment for instruction purposes, should come a signal corps and communication department manned from electrical students; a hospital corps, manned from our College of Medicine; an aviation corps and an automobile transport department, manned by our mechanical engineering group; a bridge and pontoon corps, manned by our civil engineers, etc. All this is easily available, whenever the state will give an adequate drill hall, and Congress will make such small changes in the statutes as will give us a more adequate number of professional instructors. It is no idle dream, but a real situation, within comparatively easy grasp.

Annual Encampment. The importance of a week or ten days in camp in fixing the principles of military drill in the mind of the cadet, and in making his school training of concrete military value cannot be overstated. All agree that it is worth more than all else, and that it is the crown and cap-sheaf of all military training.

Assuming that the faculty might be willing to add to our present military requirement by the amount of time required for this annual camp, there would be the cost to consider. Estimates of the cost of blankets, tents, cooking equipment, and other paraphernalia, run to about \$20,000.00 for a camp of 2,000 people. The cost of subsistence would be approximately \$6,000 for ten days.

It seems that the Government should furnish this equipment, as it does all other, and should pay for the necessary subsistence. At present there is no legal machinery for doing

so. Various officials of the War Department see the importance of taking this step, but have not up to date secured congressional authority to act.

Some states have gone ahead on their own authority and had their camp at their own cost. Most are doing as we do—hanging back and waiting for the Government to provide the way.

SUMMARY

We have stated that the work now being done by the Military Department is good, and considering the handicaps under which it is working, it is excellent. The training now given is, however, too elementary to produce any special military output and does not carry the student over as much ground as would be possible with better equipment in the time now allotted. We do not favor any increase in military requirements for the masses of the students or any change in the War Department minimum demands, except the addition of a week of camp at the end of the school year. We do favor the provision of a drill hall, camp equipment and additional instructors to the end that the fullest and best use may be made of the time of the student now devoted to military drill. For those students who desire to pursue military studies further, an elective four-year course in Military Engineering leading to a degree should be offered.

RECOMMENDATIONS

First. That the Board of Trustees be

requested to require that all members of the cadet regiment shall wear their uniforms when upon the campus.

Second. That pending the provision by Congress of additional army officers on full pay as instructors, the Board of Trustees be requested to employ at least one additional retired officer as instructor, and if possible, one officer for each five hundred cadets, and pay for the same from the general resources of the University available for instruction.

Third. That when such additional instruction is available, the Faculty be requested to arrange a more elastic schedule, by which the military drill can be taken at more different hours in the day and more days in the week, to the end that the required military work shall interfere with the convenience of the cadets to the minimum degree.

Fourth. That so soon as an additional commissioned officer is available as instructor, the faculty be requested to arrange for a four-year course in military engineering along the lines indicated in the course already tentatively adopted by the faculty of the College of Engineering, in which course credits for advanced elective military work will be granted applicable towards a degree.

Very respectfully submitted,

EDWARD ORTON, JR., Ch'm, '84.

RALPH D. MERSHON, '90,

FRANK M. RAYMUND, '88.

GEORGE N. COLE, '91,

Committee.

Flood Protection in Ohio

Prof. C. F. Sherman, '94, head of the department of civil engineering, has published a bulletin, "The Ohio Water Problem," in which he considers flood protection for the Scioto, Olentangy and Sandusky river valleys, and advocates the control of the upper Scioto water by allowing it to flow into Lake Erie as in preglacial times. This would be done by cutting a canal through the Erie-Ohio divide.

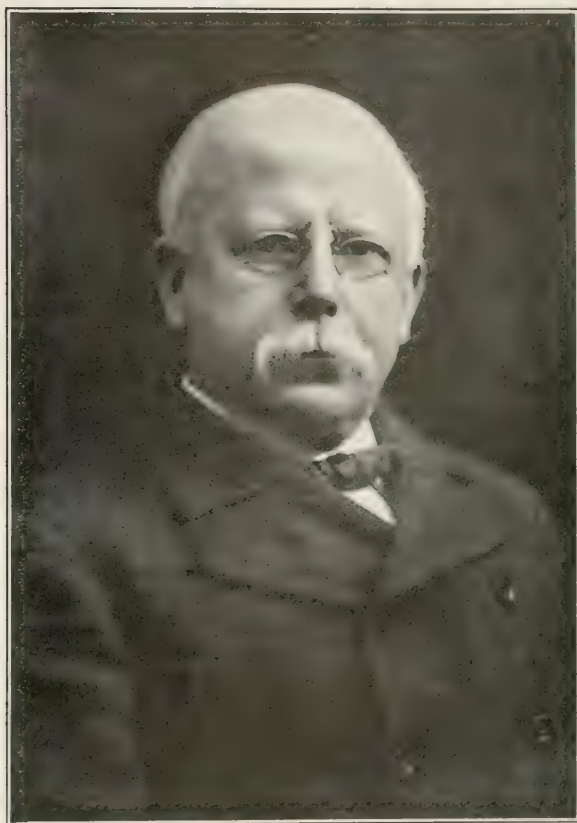
The control of the Sandusky and Scioto Rivers would be further accomplished by reservoirs which Professor Sherman believes would be as efficient as the control of the River Chagres by Lake Gatun on the Panama Canal. That river went on a rampage every year, but the creation of Lake Gatun has controlled its fluctuation to a flow

of a few feet.

Professor Sherman calls attention to the fact that a part of the waters of the Scioto did escape over the divide and go into Lake Erie during the flood of 1913, showing the simpleness of the problem of cutting through the watershed. He believes this plan would lead forward to a complete canalization of the Scioto and Sandusky Rivers for the passing of freight from Lake Erie to the Ohio River.

Protection for the three valleys by canals and reservoirs could be obtained for \$17,000,000, it is estimated, with extra benefits to be derived from the water supply, water power and navigation. Professor Sherman believes that this plan would attract federal aid.

Dr. Thomas C. Mendenhall



Professor Emeritus of Physics, whose delightful article on falcon hunting in Japan appears in this issue of the Monthly. While Dr. Mendenhall is living in a sort of retirement in Ravenna, Ohio, he makes frequent visits to Columbus to attend or address various scientific bodies of which he is a member.

A Falcon Hunt in Japan

BY DR. T. C. MENDENHALL,
In the Kit-Kat Magazine for December.

I have many times thanked Dr. A. Graham Bell for giving me, indirectly, an opportunity to engage in a sport always rare and now almost everywhere extinct.

It happened in this way: When I went to Japan, nearly forty years ago, the invention of the telephone had just been completed, and I carried with me a pair of "receivers"—transmitter and receiver being at that time identical—said to be the first ones ever sent to that country. Naturally there was much curiosity on the part of intelligent Japanese to see this wondrous instrument, the performance of which had been doubted by the great majority of the people in both America and Europe, until they had received the assurance of the great English physicist, Lord Kelvin, that he had actually sent and received vocal messages by means of the new invention. I had not been many weeks in Japan, when I received a courteous invitation from Prince Kuroda, one of the foremost of the old daimios, to spend a day with him at his country residence near the city of Tokyo. In this invitation, which came to me through a talented young Japanese scholar, a protege of the Prince, who has since become very prominent in the diplomatic and other important affairs of the empire, there was not a word about the telephone, but it was intimated that the Prince was greatly interested in scientific discoveries and inventions in process of development in the Western world, and that he would want to talk with me about them. On the morning of the day on which the visit was to be made, a further hint was dropped that it would do no harm if I put my telephones in the box under the seat of the jinrikisha in which I was to ride. This I did, taking also enough wire to make a connection from one part of the house to another.

There is no more delightful and exhilarating way of getting about in this world than riding in a jinrikisha behind two good runners, one in the shaft and the other in front pulling at the end of a rope about six feet in length. I have not yet tried flying, but giving due weight to the elements of safety and comfort, until I do, I shall not modify

this statement. If one could ride behind a fast, intelligent horse capable of understanding perfectly and executing exactly instructions given before the journey began, the sensations might be much the same. Although the Prince's residence was really in the country it was not far enough from the city to tire our swift runners, and in what seemed too short a time we were at the gate of the palace.

Even at that day a few of the more progressive among the Japanese had begun to make experiments in the partial adoption of some of the domestic arrangements of the Western world, one of the first being Prince Kuroda, who had built an extension to his palace of two or three rooms, arranged after the Western fashion and furnished with chairs, tables, etc., in "foreign style." In one of these I was greeted by the Prince, a slender elderly man, tall for his race, with great dignity of bearing, very intelligent and fully awake to the great changes going on about him and in the world at large. I thought he seemed somewhat less at home in rooms furnished as these were than subsequently in that part of the house adorned with the extremely simple, yet exquisitely tasteful, decorations which characterize the house of a gentleman in Japan.

There was much tea drinking and much talk, in the course of which I answered as best I could his numerous questions regarding the progress of science and inventions in America. At last as if by accident the telephone was mentioned and after some general discussion of its construction and operation I remarked, as if I had suddenly recalled the fact, that I believed I had a pair of telephones in the box of my jinrikisha, and that it would be a pleasure to show them to the Prince if he so desired.

The discriminating Kit-Kat reader will correctly infer that every effort was made on both sides to exclude, obliterate and destroy any impression that my having the telephone was unquestionably the real reason for my being there. I soon had a short line established connecting two rooms and the prince was able to confirm by actual use his belief

that this was far the most marvelous invention of which he had yet heard. The experience was evidently most pleasing to him and his appreciation of my small share in it was shown by a somewhat formal expression of thanks, ending with the remark, "And now I am going to repay you for the great pleasure you have given me by asking you to join me this afternoon in a duck hunt with falcons." Thus, quite unexpectedly I was offered a privilege which, as far as I could learn during my residence in Japan, had been extended to no other foreigner.

Prince Kuroda's "duck pond" or lake, was especially and elaborately arranged for "hawking" and was famous everywhere in Japan. I was told that the Emperor made him an annual visit for the purpose of engaging in the sport. It was not far from the sea and covered an area of several acres, surrounded by high banks artificially constructed and densely covered with trees, including a thick growth of bamboo. At only a few points could one get a glimpse of the surface of the pond, and this nearly complete isolation with the protection it afforded was the principal inducement for the ducks to make it a temporary resting place on their annual migration from North to South.

On the day I saw it the surface seemed to be literally covered with them and it was estimated that not less than fifty thousand were there. A short walk from the palace toward the pond, mostly through a grove of trees, brought us to a very ancient looking hut, built in the style of the earlier feudal age, to which period it unquestionably belonged. It was the place of rendezvous for the hunters, and in the center of its earthen floor was a small pit, in which a charcoal fire was burning. Over this a kettle was suspended for heating water for tea, the facilities for making which are never far away in Japan. This kettle was held by a curious device made of forged iron by means of which its height above the fire could be adjusted, and it was with no little astonishment that in this I recognized the ingenious "clutch," which I had recently seen in the small experimental workshop of Charles F. Brush, of Cleveland, who had invented and patented it only a few months before. As a practical means of support and automatic adjustment of the carbon in an electric arc lamp it was destined to play an important part in the development of arc-lighting, in

which Mr. Brush was a pioneer. While there is not the slightest doubt that the device was an original discovery of the Cleveland inventor it would be interesting to know how many centuries it had served in the humble role of a kettle-holder for the tea-loving orientals.

To this rendezvous came a half a dozen of the Prince's retainers, two of whom brought the falcons selected for the work of the afternoon. Every one knows (we generally use this phrase when we really believe that nearly everyone *doesn't* know—but surely every Kit-Kat reader knows) that falconry is a very ancient sport, practiced at least as early, in Eastern Asia, as two thousand years before the birth of Christ, and that it has been mostly confined to Kings, Princes and the "nobility";—also that the only bird worth considering in reference to fighting instincts and capacity for overtaking and destroying other birds is Mrs. Falcon and not Mr. Falcon, thus confirming Mr. Kipling's estimate of the comparative amiability of the sexes. During the preparation and consumption of numerous very small cups of sugarless and creamless Japanese tea, I was given much interesting information concerning the training of these birds—an operation requiring great skill, much time and infinite patience. The falcon does not breed well in captivity, hence the birds must be captured alive and young for training. They are fed exclusively on raw meat and the flesh, feathers and bones of pigeons and other birds. On the curved "beak" or upper jaw are corrugations resembling and often spoken of as teeth, and these are effective in crushing the bones of their prey. A certain amount of this sort of material in their food is necessary to prevent an abnormal growth of the beak.

The indigestible portion of this food, consisting largely of feathers, is regularly rejected every morning in the form of a small ball technically known as a "cast." Sometimes this ball fails to make its appearance at the proper time; it may stick in the throat of the bird and then she requires treatment as an invalid. The remedy which almost never fails, is to mix more feathers with the meat, which is fed to her, doubtless the earliest known application of Hahnemann's doctrine of *similia similibus curantur*.

Following the example, if not the instincts, of her sex, the falcon has her head covered

with a sort of bonnet or hood, but unlike her more highly developed sisters she seems to require only two varieties of these, one of which is put on when her training begins, and the other, which bears a tuft of feathers is worn after the preliminary training has been completed. These hoods seem to serve much as a bridle does in training a horse. Leather straps are put upon her legs with a ring for holding a leash and often a small bell is fastened on each leg, the sound of which assists in the recovery of the bird should she attempt to escape. As in all kinds of wild animal training some means of satisfying hunger is the lure.

Any description of the process of training to be intelligible, would have to be very elaborate and as the curious may find much literature upon the subject I will not attempt one here. The birds brought to our rendezvous were both smaller than I had expected to find them, though one was considerably larger and apparently stronger than the other. They did not differ much in size from our ordinary American hawk. In spite of their comparatively light weight, they are birds of marvelous courage, never hesitating to attack other birds of many times their size. Dogs are never used in hunting with falcons, as they are likely to be attacked by the ferocious birds, and they have even been known to attack deer.

In the midst of our examination and discussion of the birds, came a signal that the hunt was to begin. For this the arrangements were very complete. Of course if the falcons were to be allowed to go through or over the thick growth of trees and bamboo into the pond itself, the thousands of ducks assembled there would at once take flight, and one or two repetitions of such an attack would result in their leaving never to return to that spot. The utmost care is exercised to prevent any alarm of this kind. No sound of dog or gun is ever heard in the vicinity and before leaving our rest house the Prince politely told me that absolute silence as to speech was the rule of the hunt. He hoped that, however much I might desire to ask questions during the continuation of the sport, I would restrain my curiosity until after we had returned to our rendezvous. In response to his request I remarked that, although it was the generally accepted belief that no genuine American could suppress himself in

that way, I would endeavor to prove to the contrary.

The signal that it was time to start came to us in a way that interested me very much. It was the jingle of a small bell, which came with a regularity and continuity that showed me at once that it was moved by electricity. I soon located it in one of the upper corners of the room and on inquiry found that my conclusions were correct. A wire, properly supported on poles had recently been put up, extending from the rest-house to the pond, not far away, and after completing the circuit of the hunting ground was returned to the house and connected through batteries to the bell, so that signals could be sent in from several selected and numbered points.

In order to avoid alarming the assembled thousands, it was necessary to entice some of the ducks away from the main body, that the hunt might be pursued quite out of sight of the main flock. To accomplish this, a number of small canals had been dug, extending at right angles to the shore to a distance of twenty or thirty feet outside of the high banks surrounding the pond. These formed extensions of the main body of water, and being protected by banks eight or ten feet high men on the outside and ducks on the water within were invisible to each other. An arrangement of bamboos and short undergrowth of other trees at the mouth of the canal screened it off from the main body and at the same time allowed a free passage in and out for the ducks. At the outer end was a screen of thick bamboos having a "peep-hole," by means of which the presence of ducks in the canal could be ascertained. Food was occasionally placed in these canals and the game was thus lured to its destruction.

Scouts had been sent out to reconnoitre, and the signal told us the number of the nearest canal in which ducks had been found. For this place the silent procession started at once. It was headed by two men each bearing a long and slender bamboo pole on the end of which was a large "hoopnet," and after them came the bird trainers, each carrying a falcon perched upon the wrist of his left hand. On reaching the canal, on which the ducks were supposed to be, one of the birds was taken to the middle of the high canal bank on one side and the other to a corresponding position on the other side. The men carrying nets were similarly placed, except that they were near the end of the canal

next to the main body of the pond. All this arrangement of forces took place, of course, in perfect silence and nothing of it could be seen by the ducks that might be in the canal. Then a silent signal was given and each of the men carrying nets sprang upon the bank and made a "swoop" with his long pole toward the surface of the water. Instantly three or four ducks rose in the air and started on their upward flight. The moment they appeared each falcon-bearer "threw" his bird by a quick upward movement of his forearm. As if by previous agreement each bird chose its quarry and two very exciting trials of speed began. But the bird of prey was much the most rapid in its flight and mounting swiftly in spirals it was not long in reaching a point nearly vertically above and considerably higher than its victim. Then, pausing for an instant as if to be sure of range and distance, it shot downward like a bullet and seizing the duck in its talons descended with it to the earth, where it was found holding it securely and punishing it severely. The keeper of the hawk secured the pair, twisted the neck of the duck, and then, pushing his fingers into its body, drew out its heart, which he immediately gave to the falcon. This was the reward for which the bird had

flown, and for more of the same kind she was ready to fly and did fly several times during the hour that followed. As there were generally more than two birds flushed at each canal there were many escapes, but I do not recall a single failure on the part of the falcons. Occasionally a duck would be netted as it rose from the water.

The absolute stillness of the hunt combined with the unerring skill of the birds furnished an experience not soon to be forgotten, and that it might lack nothing of completeness, as far as I was concerned, the spoils of the battle were presented to me. Carrying them home I had them served to my taste on my own table, and there was an overflow for the benefit of some of my less fortunate colleagues.

When I re-visited Japan more than thirty years later not a trace remained of the spot made famous by this ancient sport. My amiable host had long since gone the way of all, prince or pauper. The volumes of smoke pouring from the chimneys of factory, furnace and mill, while symbolic of the gigantic strides of progress made by the Japanese empire during those years, had been so offensive to the ducks that they had long ago left their once favorite haunt never to return.

New College Being Organized

A new college will be added to the University with the opening of the school year next fall. At the suggestion of the board of trustees the faculty has been working all winter on the plan intended to put Ohio State among the dozen or fifteen institutions of the country offering business curricula. The new college, not yet named, will give degrees in journalism, business, social service and public service. The *Columbus Dispatch*, of January 19, had the following editorial:

MAKING EASIER THE WAY TO SUCCESS

The college of business administration which is to be organized at Ohio State University next fall is an advance step which will be welcomed by business. It is intended to be to commercial enterprises what the college of agriculture is to farming—a means

of bringing to them young men equipped for work with a full knowledge of the best efficiency methods. Experience has created a fund of information on this subject; it will be the business of the college to make this information available to all who will come and get it. What has been done in that line by the University will be strengthened and improved; and in the college will be grouped also the established departments of journalism, social service and public service. There is to be co-operation with the colleges of the state, so that two years of successful work in any one of them and two years in the college of business administration will earn a degree.

The arrangement is of peculiar interest also to young men as it makes an easier and more certain approach to a successful entry into their life-work.

For Education of Miners

BY FREDERICK W. SPERR, '83.

In looking over some of my old files, the other day, I came across a bit of ancient history of which I shall enclose a copy. Possibly, in view of the present movement for Federal aid for the education of miners, it may be interesting to note what some of us were thinking about in that direction, over twenty years ago. In discussing the matter with Professor Lord, he suggested that I speak to President Scott about it; and when I did so, the President requested me to put the plan in writing for him, which I did in the following letter dated July 21, 1894:

"Herewith is enclosed an outline of a plan for giving miners an elementary course of instruction at their homes.

"It has perhaps been sufficiently demonstrated in the six years in which the two years' course in mining has been in operation, that a short course of study can do much for young men who have worked in and about the mines. It is also apparent that the desire for study is not lacking among the miners; but that the burden of the expense of going away from home for the purpose of taking a course of study, is not easily borne by many. Four thousand students are claimed by the Correspondence School at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

"It is desired that the Ohio State University shall organize classes in every mining community in the State of Ohio, for a systematic study of the elementary principles of the subjects in which miners are most concerned.

"If \$1500 could be set aside by the University for the undertaking, it would pay the cost of printing and perhaps the expense of 30 or 40 separate trips by Professor Lord and myself and two or three others. If there should be but a few classes organized the first year, less money would be required. I think a good showing could be made for the money expended if a trial were given this plan, or some such modification of it as you may suggest.

"The long-distance trips could be made during vacations at the University, the short trips on Saturdays, and some of the trips would take the instructor away from the University on Friday and Saturday.

"F. W. SPERR."

The outline given by Professor Sperr follows:

Two Years' Course of Study for Miners at Home

First Year: Algebra, Physics, Chemistry.
Second Year: Algebra, Geometry, Geology.

Class Organization

Any number of mine workers (preferably not less than ten and not more than thirty) not under sixteen years of age, may organize a class by the election of a president, vice president and secretary-treasurer. It will be the duty of the president to preside at the class meetings and attend to the correspondence with the University; and the vice president will perform the duties of the president in the absence of the latter. It will be the duty of the secretary-treasurer to keep the enrollment of the class and to receive, keep and disburse all funds of and for the class.

Classes of twenty members each should be organized in communities where large numbers wish to take the course.

General Outline of the Work

The year will be divided into three terms of twelve weeks each, with intermissions, as follows:

First term beginning the first Wednesday in October.

Second term beginning the second Wednesday in February.

Third term beginning the third Wednesday in May.

Each term will be divided into three periods of four weeks each. An outline of study and assignment of lessons will be furnished by the University at the beginning of each period.

Each student should pursue the required studies by himself a certain length of time each day. The class should meet once a week for general discussion of the topics gone over, and for mutual assistance.

Lecturers and instructors from the University, who are specialists in the different subjects, will visit the classes from time to time

to give instruction, general direction and examinations.

Upon a satisfactory completion of this course, a student will be fairly well equipped to continue by himself, lines of study intelligently, which will fit him for the higher positions in the business of mining. He may also in one year after the completion of the home course, finish the two years' course in mining in the Ohio State University.

It is not intended that the home course of

study shall interfere with a man's daily occupation; but that from two to three hours' study each day shall be sufficient for the completion of the course in two years.

Expenses

The University will bear the traveling expenses of the Lecturers and instructors. The classes will provide for the expenses of text books and other material, about \$3.50 per member per year; and will provide meeting rooms, fuel, light, etc.

Tribute to Prof. Osborn

Prof. Herbert Osborn, with Mrs. Osborn, were guests at a complimentary dinner in the Chittenden Hotel, Columbus, given by his former students on Wednesday evening, December 29, during the sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. A most enjoyable dinner was enlivened by the presentation of an illuminated token signed by the former students to Prof. Osborn. The vellum was beautifully executed by Prof. W. D. Turnbull, '08, and was pronounced an exquisite piece of work by every one.

The text of the token follows:

HERBERT OSBORN

An Appreciation

There comes a time in our impetuous life,
Our souls agleam with future prospects rife,
When counsel, cautious, wise, and ringing
true,
Will summon up the man in me and you.

Some human hearts are moved by strong
appeal,
Some, tho, will cringe their spirit to conceal,
Some will react to kindly smile or deed,
And some to forceful threat alone take heed.

The master man is he, with master mind,
Whose innate strength of soul with spirit kind
Can mould from sundry shape and varied
type
A manhood true, in thought and action ripe.

Kind sir—as student, aid, companion, friend,
We know, we feel you will forever lend
To us your aid, your hope, your love, your
cheer,

As you have ever done to those held dear.

For five and thirty years your noblest care
Has wielded minds and hearts of men to
share

The true, divine, ennobling thoughts and
deeds

Of science beaconed by a man who leads.

Fond memories of you, kind sir, we hold
Most dear in summer's heat and winter's
cold;

We pledge our love, our faith, in ease or
stress:

Good friend—your best reward is our
success.

J. O. SANDERS, December, 1915.

Wilmon Newell, J. G. Sanders, Walter C. O'Kane, C. L. Metcalf, E. C. Cotton, J. B. Parker, Neale F. Howard, J. L. King, Mel. S. Cook, Bentley B. Fulton, F. B. Paddock, T. H. Parks, H. R. Watts, S. W. Bilsing, D. C. Mote, N. E. Evans, D. M. DeLong, J. C. Hambleton, H. A. Gossard, W. H. Goodwin, R. D. Whitmarsh, Chas. A. Reese, P. B. Wiltberger, W. A. Price, G. C. Woodin, Vernon R. Haber, Thomas Lee Guyton, Eric S. Cogan, Z. P. Metcalf, Frank H. Lathrop, Carl J. Drake, Jesse M. Robinson, W. H. Larrimer, Frank R. Elliott, W. J. Kostir, E. J. Hoddy, W. E. Evans, Jr., W. E. Show, Hal C. Yingling.

Presented on the occasion of the annual Osborn Dinner, Nineteen Hundred Fifteen.

Hobbies of Our Profs.

Little Sketches from the Lantern.

PREXY AND BILLY

Until one year and a few weeks ago President Thompson was immune to hobbies, unless one's work come within the category. But then "Billy" came, and since then Prexy has had the most wonderful of hobbies — "Billy." You don't know "Billy"? Well, some evening when the campus lights begin to flicker against the darkening sky, peep into Prexy's private office and there you'll see "Billy" with the President of the University paying court to him in the most humble manner. "Billy" is a most autocratic czar, and Prexy is the most servile of subjects when "Billy" is ensconced in state on a chair or a table, or perhaps in a baby buggy. Now do you know what hobby this busiest of men is slave to? It is William Oxley Randall, his sturdy grandson.

No trustee, no professor, no friend dare interrupt Prexy when "Billy" is around. And no trustee, no professor, no friend wants to, for everyone knows of Grandpa Prexy and "Billy."

BECK, THE HUNTER

Tramping through the woods and fields with a rifle is the favorite pursuit of Prof. Edwin L. Beck, of the department of English. It delights him to be in the midst of Nature as God made it. The rifle accompanies him not so much as an instrument of death to chipmunks, squirrels, and birds, but as an ear and hand "easer," for Prof. Beck likes to handle a rifle and hear the bang. He often goes into the "wilderness" sans rifle but always with ears, eyes, and nose strained to their utmost. Lake and Fairfield Counties are the favorite roaming grounds of this hobbyist.

FRENCH AND HIS PUZZLES

Prof. Thomas E. French has a hobby? Impossible you would say, for how could a man of all his varied interests take time off for a mere hobby? And Professor French is a mighty busy man, for what with being head of engineering drawing department, one of the largest departments of the University;

president of athletic board and showing a sympathetic interest in nearly every worthy movement on the campus, the light in his room on the second floor of Brown Hall outshines the light of the tower clock every night.

But he has a hobby, and it is — puzzles. Look in the lower lefthand drawer of his desk sometimes — puzzles of every kind and description; big puzzles, little puzzles, German puzzles, French puzzles. But it's one thing to collect puzzles and it's quite another thing to be able to solve them, as you will be only too willing to admit after attempting to unravel some of Professor French's. Of the 400 puzzles that he has collected, he has yet to find one that he cannot solve. And some of them he can work with his eyes shut. He has been collecting puzzles for 20 years.

BOWNOCKER PLAYS THE FIDDLE

Old violins are the hobby of Dr. John A. Bownocker of the department of geology. Professor Bownocker has among his collection a Guarnerius over 200 years old, which he bought from an antique dealer in New York and which is the choicest of his violins. Dr. Bownocker's modesty will not allow him to admit that he is a violinist. He says that he "only plays a little." However, any evening about 6:30, when passing the Bownocker home on Fifteenth Avenue, pedestrians often stop and listen to the rich tones of one of Dr. Bownocker's "hobbies," which he is playing as his daily recreation after his work in the University.

ST. JOHN IS A NIMROD

In the lull between his duties as head of Ohio State's athletics, L. W. St. John, whose official title is professor and director of athletics, but whom everyone knows as "Saint," takes his fishing rod and "trusty" rifle and quietly slips away to some place in the northern woods or in Canada where fish and game abound. For there is nothing that Ohio State's athletic chief likes better than hunting and fishing. He is a disciple of Nimrod and a lover of the out-of-doors. One would think

that his hobby is basket ball, for he is considered one of the leading authorities of the game and has been a member of the intercollegiate rules committee for years. But no, he loves to be out in the wilds, where basket ball is unknown, but where the habits of trout and deer are familiar.

MOTORING FOR PEIRCE

Motoring is the favorite recreation of Prof. Walter Peirce of the department of romance languages. Last summer Professor Peirce

traveled over 6000 miles through the six New England states. Now, whenever he can escape his academic labors a day or even part of a day, he is up and going in the car. He has been motoring for about five years and this is the second machine that he has had.

But 'twas not always thus. This gasoline age caused a change in Professor Peirce's former hobby, which was pet animals. His early home was on a farm near Columbus, and here he had six cats, several dogs and a pheasant. A collie, which was another of his hobbies, died last summer while he was in the White Mountains.

Resolutions on Military Training

At a meeting of Association Directors Laylin, Sater, Mock, Matson, Scott and Galbraith, held December 22, President Laylin and Secretary Myers were authorized to prepare for a mail vote of all the directors, resolutions, as outlined by those present, on the subject of the attitude of the board regarding increased military training in universities and military preparedness in general.

In accordance with that instruction, the following were submitted with the request that the votes of all directors be in the hands of the secretary by January 20. The vote was unanimously aye.

Whereas, A measure, supported by the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, providing facilities for additional elective military instruction in colleges and universities and for co-operation between such institutions and the war department to the end that the institutions of higher education may train officers for possible military service and that the persons so trained may secure actual service as commissioned officers in the United States Army, is in course of preparation for introduction as a bill in Congress, and

Whereas, President W. O. Thompson of the Ohio State University has taken the leading part in the preparation of such measure, and

Whereas, The Ohio State University Association, at its annual meeting, June 15,

1915, approved the report of a committee of which Prof. Edward Orton, Jr., was the chairman, recommending substantially the measure above referred to. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Directors of the Ohio State University Association that we pledge the hearty support of the Association to the movement; that we join with the members of the New York Ohio State University Association in the advocacy thereof; and that we call upon the members of alumni associations throughout the country to use all proper means to further the enactment of the proposed legislation.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be mailed to the secretary of each local association of Ohio State University alumni and former students, to the secretary of each college and university alumni association in the United States, one to each representative and senator from the State of Ohio in the Congress of the United States, one to each chairman of the house and senate committee on military affairs, and one to the Secretary of War. And be it further

Resolved, That the directors are without authority, and the Association without funds to act in the matter of military preparedness in general, outside the scope of the action of the Association at its annual meeting.

Reminiscences and Other Things

By JOSEPH A. STIVER, '05, SAN FERNANDO, P. I.

CHAPTER I

PREPARING FOR COLLEGE.

E. J. Halsema of the class of 1907, who is a District Engineer for the Government of the Philippine Islands, and whose office is just above mine here at San Fernando, Panganga, came into my office the other day and asked me when I was going to return to O. S. U. for a visit. He said he was going to be there for the reunion of his class in 1917,



JOSEPH A. STIVER, '05

and reminded me of the fact that I had missed the reunion of mine. When the mail came in it contained a letter from Mr. J. S. Myers, Editor of the Ohio State Monthly, in which he stated that he was sure the readers of the Monthly would be glad to hear from me. The two together served to awaken me and start me to thinking. And upon due reflection I discovered that not only was Halsema right, I had missed my class reunion, but also it was too late to celebrate my own tin wedding. A person's state of

mind which makes such things possible is what we call in the Philippines, "having missed too many boats."

And as I turned back memory's pages, like John of old I began to write.

Yes, I ought to go back, at least for a visit. I ought to go back to the old farm where first I learned the economic value of work. I ought to trudge again over the old road to the little red school house where I learned what A B C meant, and that two plus two equals four. Where the pretty little girl and I were friendly rivals for the head of the line in the spelling contests. What a conflict of forces controlled our little hearts as we alternately spelled each other down; each sorry to displace the other, and each willing to give up the place to the other under the rules of the game.

Undoubtedly the old farm is changed so that I could scarcely recognize it. But I am sure I could pick out the very spot where the sheriff stood as he sold it and all the movables over the block. It was a sorry day. It has been maintained by certain of the older ones that even the two big work horses cried as they came back the next day to take away the stuff their new master had purchased. They had pulled hard to lift the mortgage; but the fates were against them.

It was a long, dreary drive to the village where I took up my abode with the nine other children and the parents. I don't want to see the place we lived in in that village again. They called it "Rat Row!" It was correctly named. It was there that I learned how the city poor exist. It was so indelibly impressed upon my mind that it is not necessary for me to return to see it.

I was then a boy of twelve. My only hope lay in an education. Fortunately I realized that. My long jeans breeches and soleless boots with brass caps made me the laughing stock of all the boys and some of the girls. Some of the girls pitied me. I longed for clothes like the other boys wore. I decided to get them. I went to the station on a Sunday morning with the determination to get a job as newsboy and earn money enough to buy clothes like the other boys wore. I got the job. I was made assistant to another newsboy with a salary of five

cents a Sunday. I did hard work for the five cents, and in a few Sundays knew the whole route. Within a few weeks my opportunity came. My boss had been drunk the night before and had not reported for duty. I was given his place selling Cincinnati Enquirers at a commission of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents apiece. And how I sold them! I was soon given a position selling peanuts on commission, Saturday nights. The clothing was changed. I was able to dress like the other school boys. Soon I found myself janitor and clerk in a village store at a salary of \$5 per month, still selling my papers on Sunday, and now in charge of a daily route. The boss was a generous fellow. The Enquirer came up from Cincinnati on the C., H. & D. Railroad, arriving at six in the morning. It is an awful road, that. We boys called it the Charges High and Dam Rough Riding. C., H. & D. R. R. was printed on every coach. But as I was about to say, the boss was generous. The train never stopped in the station more than a minute. To encourage industry the boss gave me all the money for papers I could sell in the train. As it left Cincinnati early it carried no newsboy. The winter mornings were awfully cold at that hour, and to catch that train I had to leave home before breakfast. But I do not believe I ever missed that train. And many a morning I picked myself up out of the snow and gravel hundreds of yards from the station, having dropped off the last coach with the train well under way, and having earned from five to sixty cents within a few minutes. Breakfast! That was only a matter of detail.

I had twenty-one saloons on my route. They all kept open late. And when they closed at night the free lunch, if any remained, was left on the bar. I believe saloonkeepers are all generous men. I never had a single one object to my taking from the lunch counter a pretzel, a wiener, a piece of rye bread, some souse, sauer kraut, or even a roast beef sandwich. That was not stealing, for the lunch had been placed there for patrons; and the barkeeper always consented. And I always took his paper inside out of the weather and personally delivered it at the bar. By the time I had made the twenty-one saloons I had my entree, etc. And just at the end of the route was an old German woman who liked me. I always took her paper up on the back porch. A good old

soul she was. It was such as her that made people ever think there was such a place as heaven. On the corner of the ice box she always had a vacant spot. On this spot she always placed an apple, an orange, a couple bananas, or something else to make a cold newsboy's stomach glad. This always served me as dessert.

I prospered. I had to clerk in the store until ten o'clock at night, as well as all day Saturdays and Sundays. But when business was not rushing the counter served me as a study table. And after a few months when my grades ran into the nineties, and I had changed my long jeans for breeches like the other boys my age wore, they did not laugh at me any more. As the boss acquired confidence in me he placed me in charge of the store at noons while he went home to lunch. As this did not leave me sufficient time to go home to lunch he would give me ten cents to get lunch at the nearby restaurant before returning to school. A bowl of bread and milk cost five cents. Many a time I saved the other five.

But sometimes adversity accompanies prosperity. And it was to be so in my case. The rent for that old shack on Rat Row was not much. But five of the children were younger than I. They were too young to earn anything, especially as three of them were girls. The two oldest brothers had left the family to seek a living in other parts. My two older brothers and I did not earn much. One of them left school to increase his earning capacity. But the fates were against us. The rent remained unpaid. The story is short. Ejectment proceedings. A constable. When I received notice of what was happening I left my work and went to the scene. Soon all the household goods were piled by the constable and his deputies in the street, and the house locked.

The instinct of self-preservation exists in the smallest children. My two older brothers and I had soon secured storage for the property which we had been able to gather together. It wasn't much. Then we put up the family with the neighbors for the night. My young brain worked hard that night. I have never known anything of the mental processes of my two brothers who were little older than I. The next morning I laid the whole matter before my employer. He was a man of good standing in the community. Renting again was out of the question.

What landlord would rent to people who had been ejected from Rat Row? The only thing to do was to secure credit through my employer. He had confidence in me as well as my brothers. He devoted a day of his time to the cause, and soon we had purchased a house through a building and loan association, my salary and my brother John's being pledged to make the payments. This house would shelter the mother and the five small children. For five long years my salary and John's was collected without ever passing through our hands. We never had the encouragement of even getting it in our possession.

But I always made a little on the side. My sales at the C., H. & D. station were still mine. My employer was good to me. He allowed me time to deliver all special delivery letters for the postmaster, for which service I received eight cents apiece. And I always got ten cents for delivering a young fellow's letter to his girl. During the summer when I had vacation, and business was dull in the store I was allowed a commission on all soaps, etc., which I could sell on a house-to-house canvass. There were no water-works in the village. A doctor friend of mine had constructed a new house including water service in the plans. He needed some one to pump the water into his tank. His house was on the street between the store in which I worked and the school house. I furnished the motive power for this pump, stopping en route to and from school and pumping a few minutes each trip. For this service I was paid 50 cents per week. I still made something out of my lunch allowance, and later the same allowance was made me at the dinner hour. Besides I had been given a route for evening papers which comprised several saloons. The saloon lunch is always fresher in the afternoon than it is the next morning.

I stayed in school, getting that education upon which I had determined. Brother John gave up the fight, accepting all-day employment.

There is no need of describing the cold days, the lack of underwear, exposure, frosted legs, chilblains, leaky shoes, patched breeches, etc. They are all part of the news-boy's life. Generally on Christmas my employer gave me a suit of clothes. But it seldom lasted until the next Christmas. It was generally possible to pick up along the railroad switch enough coal to keep one room

in the house warm in winter so the children did not suffer too much; and washings at home and domestic services away from home by other members of the family provided for them scanty food. Vegetables could be raised in the back yard in summer.

Business is business. At the end of five years the store in which I had been employed changed hands, two partners purchasing it; and my services were no longer needed. It was just before the holidays—the middle of the school year. I had no money on hand to tide me over until vacation. It was a question to find employment and leave school, or find employment and stay in school. I decided upon the latter course. I did not have either the saloons nor my lunch allowance to fall back on. I still served as engine for the doctor's pump. A week passed, and I had found nothing. There were two bootblacks in the town, neither of whom stood very high socially. I decided to go into competition with them. I knew the old patrons of the store would give me some business. And this trade would admit me to the pretzel counters. I made me a box, bought some polish, and went to work. I soon had a business. I gave all patrons good shines, and charged 10 cents for a service. I found that I could make several dollars on a single Sunday morning. And the fine thing about it was that my time was all my own. It seemed exhilarating to be free. To be able to go swimming and bicycle riding like the other boys. I had kept my word as to the payments on the house. Now I had been released from my servitude by forces over which I had no control. However, I continued to pay \$2.50 per week for the support of the little ones. Fortunately for me they were growing up, and becoming able to earn something for themselves. And several of them had found homes for themselves.

I had not served as a bootblack very long when I was offered a position as night operator in the local telephone office. This meant a home and bed in the office, twelve hours work each night and \$10 per month. It was a good proposition. I could still attend school, pump the doctor's water, and shine shoes. And I would still be able to do my share in the support of the charges who remained. And I got plenty of night amusement out of talking to lady operators in other offices, and playing my guitar to them when business was slack.

(To be continued.)

Burrell, Gas Investigator

One of the most active Ohio State men in the United States Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, is George A. Burrell, who is in charge of gas investigations.

During November he addressed the Chemical Clubs at Princeton and University of Pittsburgh on Gas Researches at Low Temperature, and in December addressed the West Virginia Coal Mining Institute, the Coal Mining Institute of America and 17th District of Pennsylvania Mining Institute on Various Mine Gas Problems.

He has just developed and is at present exploiting a gas detector that will revolutionize gas testing in mines. The present device for gas testing is the safety lamp. His device is 10 to 20 times more accurate than the safety lamp, is more rugged, lighter and exceedingly simple. An account of it has appeared in "Coal Age." In this country the patent rights are the property of the Bureau of Mines. Abroad they belong to Mr. Burrell.

During the past year he published 15 separate articles on various phases of Gas Investigations. He and others have just finished some work on P V curves for natural gas. Gas companies have been making a mistake of 10 per cent in many of their measurements in assuming that Boyles law holds good for natural gas at high pressures. Natural gas measurements will have to be entirely revised. At present they are working in conjunction with the Ohio Fuel Supply Company, at Homer, Ohio, on a method of ob-

taining gasoline from natural gas (a new method). They have built a \$2000 experimental plant and the results show that the Ohio Fuel Supply Company will derive about 14,000 gallons per day of the very best gasoline from 100,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas they own. This is a valuable conservation problem in that many billions of cubic feet of natural gas can be thus treated. The publication rights belong to the Bureau of Mines.

In addition, Mr. Burrell is about to place on the market some new forms of gas analysis apparatus embracing the copper oxide method of analyzing gases that represent the experience of six years in testing gases. The Arthur T. Thomas Company of Philadelphia, is at present building a stock of these machines.

The Bureau will soon have good data on the chlormation of natural gas to make methyl chloride, chlorform, carbon tetrachloride, amylacetate, etc. During the past year was published saturated vapor pressure curves for ten gases at low temperature, and critical data and vapor pressures at fairly high temperature of three other gases. This work has been published in the Journal of the American Society.

One of the best achievements has been the separation of gas mixtures that hitherto had never been separated, i. e., natural gases, so-called illuminants in coal gases, etc. A year ago this work was sent to New York City as the best contribution from Pittsburgh to compete for the Nichols medal.

On Geodetic Survey

R. P. Eyman, C.E., 1914, was a visitor on the campus during the holidays. He is an Aid in the National Coast and Geodetic Survey, and during the past summer has been taking soundings and charting the coast line in the vicinity of Albemarle, Roanoke and Croatan Sounds in North Carolina. It is between the latter two that Roanoke Island is located, and it was on this island that Sir Walter Raleigh first attempted to colonize America for England. This colony was never heard of afterwards and is known to

history as the famous lost colony. The island is very low and swampy, and has only one small insignificant town upon it, at the present time known as Mateo.

The whole country in this region is entirely different from that around the Chesapeake Bay and Portland, Maine, coasts, where Mr. Eyman was engaged last summer in sounding and wire-sweeping. Mr. Eyman gave a lecture on this subject last year to the class in Civil Engineering.

The Campaign for New Members

The membership committee of 100 has been quietly at work some time, laying the foundation for the big campaign that is expected to bring into the Association many new members.

To the members of the committee, Chairman W. F. Bissing of New York has sent the following letter:

No doubt the membership campaign is progressing favorably.

- (1) Have you gotten up a local list of non-members of the National Association? See your local Secretary, or the National Secretary, Mr. J. S. Myers.
- (2) Have you asked each non-member to join?
- (3) What is your plan for getting best results?
- (4) Can you let me have a letter describing conditions, alumni spirit, dates of future meetings, proportion of members in the National Association and your plan for increasing membership. Your letter can be published in the Monthly Magazine if you do not object.

Yours very truly,

W. F. BISSING.

In recent numbers of the MONTHLY was printed the following, which it is thought best to reproduce here:

In compliance with the action of the board of directors President Laylin has appointed a general committee on membership whose duty it shall be to secure new members for the general association. As THE MONTHLY has pointed out in almost every issue thousands of graduates and former students who are eligible are not members, although probably every one has been approached in one way or another. Now a determined effort will be made to continue the work begun last year by the cup committee, organized by William F. Bissing of New York, who is made the chairman of the larger committee. In this tremendously important undertaking the officers of the Association ask the

hearty co-operation of all members. The names of the committee follow:

William R. Bissing, Chairman.
 New York City.—R. D. Mershon, H. E. Payne, E. K. Coulter, C. G. Bond.
 Ithaca, N. Y.—E. O. Fippin.
 Buffalo, N. Y.—G. H. Calkins.
 Rochester, N. Y.—R. D. DeWolf.
 Schenectady, N. Y.—J. J. Linebaugh.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—P. S. Fay.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.—N. W. Storer, C. K. Harvey.
 Washington, D. C.—C. B. Asher.
 Chicago, Ill.—J. G. Skinner, V. C. Ward, Jr.
 State College, Pa.—Hugo Diemer.
 Omaha, Neb.—A. V. Shotwell.
 Minneapolis, Minn.—C. P. Sigerfoos.
 St. Paul, Minn.—C. A. Thompson.
 Kansas City, Mo.—W. C. Polk.
 St. Louis, Mo.—F. J. Jeffrey.
 Manhattan, Kan.—F. F. Frazier.
 Lawrence, Kan.—F. E. Kester.
 Lexington, Ky.—H. R. Niswonger.
 Boston, Mass.—H. P. Converse.
 Cambridge, Mass.—F. S. Kershaw.
 Detroit, Mich.—F. E. McCleary.
 East Lansing, Mich.—J. F. Cox.
 Fort Wayne, Ind.—A. A. Serva.
 Baltimore, Md.—R. O. Evans.
 Atlanta, Ga.—Edward Dunnick.
 Los Angeles, Calif.—J. A. Geissinger.
 Oakland, Calif.—W. E. Whitaker.
 Sacramento, Calif.—H. O. Williams.
 Denver, Colo.—Geo. P. Fackl.
 Seattle, Wash.—O. P. Cockerill.
 Bremerton, Wash.—Robert H. Marriott.
 Spokane, Wash.—R. B. Morrow.
 Charleston, W. Va.—J. T. Crane.
 Clarksburg, W. Va.—G. J. Altstetter.
 Wheeling, W. Va.—Robert Hazlett.
 Madison, Wis.—F. P. Hadley.
 Cody, Wyo.—R. L. Donley.
 Milwaukee, Wis.—Dr. Geo. F. Mason.
 Murray, Utah.—E. A. Bering.
 Manila, P. I.—Antonio Toledo.
 Cleveland, O.—George Smart, W. B. Woods.
 Toledo, O.—Lloyd Williams, A. B. Cohn.
 Cincinnati, O.—R. E. Heekin, Marion Whitaker.
 Dayton, O.—J. B. Harshman.

Lima, O.—C. H. Lefferson.
 Ashland, O.—Bertha Gerlaugh.
 Nelsonville, O.—C. W. Juniper.
 Wapakoneta, O.—R. E. Layton.
 Martins Ferry, O.—G. D. Kinder.
 Hamilton, O.—P. P. Boli.
 Springfield, O.—L. E. Laybourne.
 East Liverpool, O.—B. S. Purinton.
 Coshocton, O.—B. F. Voorhees.
 Bucyrus, O.—C. A. Guiss.
 Orcanum, O.—John A. Smith.
 Hicksville, O.—C. M. Lott.
 Sandusky, O.—W. P. Bittner.
 Lancaster, O.—W. K. Martin.
 Washington C. H., O.—Howard Hagler.
 Cambridge, O.—C. E. Moore.
 Xenia, O.—Clarence G. McPherson.
 Findlay, O.—J. L. Child.
 Oak Hill, O.—I. N. Jenkins.
 Detroit, Mich.—H. G. Bygate, 372 W.
 Grand Blvd.
 Mt. Vernon, O.—F. J. Lawler.
 Painesville, O.—J. C. Ward.
 Ironton, O.—E. E. Stewart.
 Pataskala, O.—H. S. Farber.
 Bellefontaine, O.—C. A. Inskeep.
 Elyria, O.—F. M. Stevens.
 Youngstown, O.—A. B. Calvin.
 Marion, O.—W. L. Stump.
 Medina, O.—A. W. Nettleton.
 Piqua, O.—L. R. Hager.
 Malta, O.—G. T. Hoffman.

Canton, O.—J. M. Blake and E. C. Scheffler.
 Mansfield, O.—C. H. Huston.
 Chillicothe, O.—W. G. Hyde.
 Clyde, O.—W. A. Yeagle.
 Portsmouth, O.—R. S. Marting.
 Tiffin, O.—C. C. Porter.
 New Lexington, O.—S. A. Roach.
 Mt. Gilead, O.—H. R. Talmadge.
 Zanesville, O.—D. Y. Geddes.
 Thornville, O.—Dr. M. S. Rarick.
 Circleville, O.—R. W. Dunlap.
 Campbellstown, O.—S. H. Hart.
 Ottawa, O.—L. E. Eastman.
 Akron, O.—W. J. Ahern, E. A. Kemmler.
 Warren, O.—N. H. Cobb.
 Newcomerstown, O.—Ray Shaeffer.
 New Philadelphia, O.—C. J. Knisely.
 Marysville, O.—Florence Lentz.
 Van Wert, O.—C. L. Crooks.
 Lebanon, O.—R. E. Miller.
 Marietta, O.—F. A. Caskey.
 Wooster, O.—A. D. Selby.
 Bryan, O.—W. T. Gardner.
 Bowling Green, O.—M. D. Wilson.
 Carey, O.—Frank Moyer.
 Columbus, O.—Mrs. C. C. Corner, E. G. Lloyd, Dr. G. H. Matson, L. F. Sater, Mrs. King Thompson, Josephine Matthews, J. H. Galbraith, Dr. Ernest Scott.

Chairman Bissing urges that members of the committee write to him as soon as possible if they have not already done so, giving him their views, suggestions and other items of interest regarding the progress of the work. Mr. Bissing calls attention to the fact that the New York Association is printing a new directory, indicating by a star all who are members of the general association. He hopes that all associations will get up similar directories even if they are not printed. The general secretary will, of course, assist by furnishing lists where desired.

As an indication of how the work is going forward the following letter to Mr. Bissing from H. P. Converse, the Boston committeeman, is given:

"I will write J. S. Myers for a list, and after receiving the same will write the non-members in New England, talk matters over with our local secretary and advise you of

our plans. The alumni spirit is good in New England, but we are rather few in number and very scattered, so that it is difficult to get much united action. My own impression is that continued hammering with personal letters is the best way to get the non-members into the association."

Hugo Diemer, '96, writes from State College, Pa.:

"Regarding membership in the Ohio State Alumni Association, I was able to work up a very pleasant celebration here on the occasion of the annual Ohio State Day observation. I think that the few local alumni who are not members will join."

The following letter by President Laylin is sent through THE MONTHLY to the members of the committee:

"To the Members of the Membership Committee of 100:

"I believe that the Association has

reached the critical period of its existence. The impetus imparted to its growth by the fresh enthusiasm of its organization by Mershon and his associates in 1911 has abated. The organization is now rightfully taken as a matter of course. If it is to realize its possibilities and perform the large service which the University and the State which supports it have a right to expect, the Association must grow. Merely to maintain our present numerical strength would be, in a measure, to fail.

"The service to which you as members of the committee have been appointed is, therefore, the most important enterprise which now engages our organized attention. I

bespeak an earnestness of endeavor commensurate with the importance of the object to be achieved.

"If I may venture to suggest a method I would do so by reminding you that the day of the broadcast circular letter, as a means of attracting attention, has gone by, if it ever existed in this kind of a campaign. What is needed above all else is the direct contact of personal solicitation. Ask your friends, who are eligible, to join the Association. See as many of them as you can, personally. Write the rest personal letters. In this way I am sure we shall succeed.

Yours for a membership of 4,000,
Clarence D. Laylin, Pres.

Dean Means Resigns

Dr. William J. Means, Dean of the Medical College since its establishment, has tendered to the Board of Trustees, his resignation, to take effect June 30. Dr. Means felt forced to take this step because of ill-health. In an open letter to members of the medical faculty, President W. O. Thompson stated that a complete re-organization is to follow, and that all connected with the instructional force should consider their

appointments ending on June 30, in order that Dean Means' successor might have a free hand in the re-organization.

When the Ohio Medical University was founded in 1891, Dr. Means was a trustee, treasurer and registrar, and was elected dean when the union of that college and Starling was completed in 1907. For several years Dr. Means had been a foremost advocate of a union of Starling-Ohio and Ohio State.

Teaches Law to Husband

Mrs. Sarah P. Hedrick, of Columbus, is taking her second year in the law college, and at the same time teaching the courses to her husband, Louis D. Mrs. Hedrick attends her classes during the day, while her husband works, and at night they go over what the former has learned. In 1917 the bar examinations will be completed and the new firm will be launched on its career. Mrs. Hed-

rick has two children and her home to attend to besides her studies. In 1908 she was graduated from St. Marys of the Spring and since that time, until coming to Ohio State, she had not done anything in the way of college work. In spite of the handicap of being seven years out of school, Mrs. Hedrick passed high in most of her work.

Appointed City Manager

Kenneth B. Ward, '05, civil engineer of Columbus, has been designated city manager of Sandusky by the board of city commissioners. Ward was selected from a list of 25 candidates.

The charter adopted in Sandusky is largely patterned after the one in operation in Dayton, the chief distinction being that the city manager is not given the appointive power over the various offices. These are selected by the commission, according to the provisions of the charter.

To Establish Honor Tradition

The several classes of the University have followed the lead of the seniors in adopting the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we, the members of the senior class, in official class meeting, do hereby go on record as being strongly opposed to all forms of cheating in examination and willing to express this disapproval to anyone disposed to cheat, and that we would do anything possible to foster a strong honor tradition in this University."

A Handsome Directory

The Ohio State Association of New York has recently issued a directory including the names, business and addresses of all Ohio State graduates and former students now living in New York City and vicinity. In addition to the 188 names, the directory contains an engraving of President Thompson as a frontispiece and also a view of the Main Building.

The little book, a fine exhibition of the printers' art, is from the press of Brown Brothers', 25 W. 39th St., New York, of which firm Edwards Cole Brown, Ex-'96, is a member.

Bar Association Elects

Frank M. Raymund, '88, of the law firm of Raymund & Hedges, has been elected president of the Franklin County Bar Association. Prosecutor Robert P. Duncan, '08, was elected vice-president; Archard Brandon, '09, treasurer; Ralph H. Henney, re-elected secretary, and John F. Carlisle, Fred N. Sinks, '98, Karl T. Webber, '97, John F. Wilson and Henry Gumble, trustees.

Passed Bar Exams.

Among those who passed the Ohio law examination in December were: Hugh M. Bennett, '13, '15, Paul R. Good, '99-'00, Bert Wollman, Ex-'12, Robert T. Kulp, Ex-'11, Louis E. Pickerel, '15, John N. Rodgers, Ex-'10, Fred G. Carpenter, Ex-'14, Ernest G. Wideman, Ex-'17, and Walter G. Harris, Ex-'12.

Dr. Siemon is President

Dr. L. E. Siemon, '96, of Cleveland, has been elected president of the Ohio board of medical examination. Dr. J. H. J. Upham of Columbus was re-elected vice president and Dr. George H. Matson, '92, of Columbus, secretary.

Miss Duncan Returns

Miss Katharine H. Duncan, executive clerk, returned to her desk January 1, after a six months' leave of absence. She attended the expositions at San Francisco and San Diego during the first part of her leave. After leaving the West she visited in Boston, Washington and New York.

Veterinary Association Elects

Dr. B. H. Edgington, '12, of Reynoldsburg was elected president of the Ohio State University Veterinary Alumni Association, which held its annual meeting in the Veterinary Clinic Building January 12. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, A. J. Wolf, '07, of Canton; secretary-treasurer, W. R. Hobbs, '14, of the department of veterinary medicine.

The Ohio State Veterinary Medical Society in its January meeting elected the following: Dr. Reuben Hilty, '07, Toledo, president; Dr. H. F. Moss, Dayton, vice-president; Dr. F. A. Lambert, '10, Columbus, secretary; Dean David S. White, '90, of the College of Veterinary Medicine, treasurer.

New Sorority Installed

Miss Lena Grandin Baldwin, grand president of Alpha Xi Delta and chairman of the national Panhellenic Council, conducted the installation ceremonies of Psi chapter of Alpha Xi Delta January 14, at the home of Mrs. Thomas M. Hills, 1942 Iuka Avenue, when the following were initiated: Juanita M. Miller, Mary Law, Rhoda O'Harra, Monnie Maize, Gladys L. Hart, Opal May Gladden, May McNeal, Columbus; Emily T. Harris, Parkersburg; Rhoda E. Schick, Kenton; Ruth A. Schachne, Chillicothe; Emma C. Stubner, Cristobal, Canal Zone; Grace Circle, New Carlisle; Adaline Giffin, Cleveland.

State Men Honored

Prof. Karl D. Swartzel, '93, of the department of mathematics, has been made a member of council of the Mathematical Association of America, a society organized at the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Prof. Charles C. Morris, also of the department of mathematics, is one of the board of directors of the Ohio section of this organization. Prof. S. E. Rasor, '98, was elected fellow of the association.



DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER, '99

Books by Ohio State Authors

DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER'S NOVEL

Literary critics note that novelists are devoting rather more than normal attention to the question of the American woman, who, by the way, does not require the attention of the critics or novelists to make her notable. The new novel by Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, '99, "The Bent Twig," from the press of Henry Holt & Co., is a study of an American woman, or rather of several women of varying types.

Mrs. Fisher's "Hillsboro People" and "The Squirrel Cage" gave her a distinguished position among modern novelists, but in her new novel she has unmistakably come into her own. It tells the story of Sylvia Marshall, older daughter of a professor in a western state university, a girl with the good and bad points of a thoroughly healthy modern college woman. Her home of Spartan simplicity attracted only persons of intellectual and artistic ideas, the rendezvous of "grinds," queer folk and geniuses of the university and city. The atmosphere of the plain house in an unfashionable neighborhood is so suggestively described that the reader feels himself one of the group that used to participate in the interesting Sunday evening musicales, with the privilege of knowing Sylvia's mother and feeling her masterful but quiet presence. For it is the influence of Mrs. Marshall that pervades the novel. In the depiction of this character Mrs. Fisher pays high tribute to motherhood, and parents who are inclined to wonder and be discouraged at times as they are engaged in twig-bending have only to realize that if they can, like Sylvia's mother, guide as carefully and bend as skillfully without destroying personality they have little to fear for the future of their twigs. But it is not until she is a woman that Sylvia appreciates her splendid mother.

The heroine's childhood is as happy as that of most children, but as she grows to girlhood she resents the humble home and the small social recognition given the family by either the University circle or the town people. She hates to see the wheels of house-keeping, longs for a life of ease, pretty clothes, a luxurious home and the froth and bubble of society life. While in her college

days, full of her struggles against the bars of home environment, she reaches out for the world.

Her father's sister, whom Sylvia resembles, understands the girl's desires and because of wealth gained by marriage, is able to give her niece the home, travel and luxury she craves. In her aunt's house she meets the two men, both of wealth and culture, but as far apart as the poles. One is a dilettante, writer and critic; the other a man of business with socialistic leanings, who makes a somewhat melodramatic disposition of his property as a matter of principle and incidentally to give Sylvia a clear vision of what marriage without wealth means.

Then comes the choice between a further life of luxury and the life of joy in service, and it is here that the bend in the twig is revealed and the influence of the mother is manifested.

The story rings true, and the characters stand out as real people, not manikins, with possibly one exception, the father. Professor Marshall is a strange combination, who leaned more heavily on his wife than he knew and yet there is little in his characterization to prepare the reader for the terrific smash that came when his wife passed from his life. The younger daughter, Judith, appears at intervals in the story, more as a foil to Sylvia than for any vital part she plays, but nevertheless is strongly drawn.

There are times when Dorothy Canfield's writing makes one think of Mrs. Fiske's acting—it is not only what she says, but what she leaves unsaid, making the reader read into the lines important things, that gives vigor to her writing.

In the novel are references to the muddy river which flows back of the town, to a district called "Flytown," and to the steps of the main building, from which Ohio State University readers may draw what inference they please. However that may be, the author's friends of the University will greet this, her latest book, as they would greet her children, and when they have read it they will feel more than ever it is a joy to count her one of us.

M. D. M.

HUGO DIEMER'S NEW BOOK.

The author of "Factory Organization and

Administration," Hugo Diemer, '96, for several years professor of industrial engineering at State College, Pennsylvania, has published another valuable volume, "Industrial Organization and Management," through the LaSalle Extension University, Chicago. The chapter headings give an idea of the scope of the work: The Principles of Business Organization, Types of Organization, Locating An Industry, Manufacturing Plants and Equipment, Buying, Receiving, Storing and Recording Materials, Planning, The Determination of Costs, Methods of Collecting Material and Labor Costs, The Distribution of the Expense Burden, Standardization, Scientific Management, Time and Motion Studies, Wage Systems, Welfare and Betterment Work, Employment Problems, Reports to Executives.

In his chapter on scientific management, Mr. Diemer says: "The science of management, like the science of accounts or the science of chemistry, is a valuable tool and can be made to serve the good of the many or the good of the few. A science cannot be called to account for the improper motives of those who may use it as a tool. No one would think for a moment of attacking great chemists or the science of chemistry because it has been made to serve the base purposes of food adulteration. No doubt, valuable data for the science of management could be gathered from the history of bands of train robbers, political machines and get-rich quick concerns. A keen and unprincipled proprietor could also use the data of the science of management to the disadvantage of his employees and the public. A science as such can have no motives. Those who apply it, however, do have motives, and they

will apply it to carry out their own motives."

Speaking of welfare work, Mr. Diemer says that when it is undertaken intelligently and systematically carried on it will result in as marked an advantage to the employer as the result from well organized planning and standardization. To avoid the charge of paternalism it is necessary that the employees carry on the work themselves under the suggestion and inspiration of the employer.

The chapter on wage systems is a comprehensive treatment of the methods that have been devised for remunerating labor under three divisions: time work, contract work and the bonus system.

Nearly 100 illustrations and charts are included in the book.

E. O. FIPPIN, CO-AUTHOR

"Soils—Their Properties and Management," is the title of a text-book by T. Lyttleton Lyon, Elmer O. Fippin and Harry O. Buckman, all of the faculty of the Agricultural College of Cornell University. Mr. Fippin, Ohio State, '00, is extensive professor of soil technology. The volume of nearly 800 pages is a revision, but it has been largely rewritten and entirely reset by the publishers, The MacMillan Company.

The book is intended as a text to cover an introductory course in soil technology, in which a comprehensive view is given of the subject from the geological, physical, chemical and bacteriological standpoints. Although most of the book deals with the properties of soil, there are chapters on control of soil moisture, fertilizer practice, land drainage, tillage and irrigation, and dry-farming.

First University Announcement

A copy of the original circular sent out in June, 1873, advertising the "Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College" was sent to the Library by Dean Edward Orton, Jr., of the Engineering College, son of the first president. The faculty was to consist of six professors, in addition to the president. There was only one building, now University Hall, which was intended to serve for class rooms, laboratories and the dormitories of the faculty and student body.

Two courses constituted the curriculum, a four-year Scientific course and a three-year Agricultural Course. Instruction was to be offered in Chemistry, Physics, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Civil Engineering, Military Science, Latin, Greek and German.

The tuition was eight dollars for each of the three terms in the school year. Each member of the House of Representatives could select two students from his county by competitive examination, who would receive free instruction.

Echoes of Ohio State Day

CLEVELAND ALUMNI DANCE

Dancing the old and new dances, singing the old and new songs, giving the best of the Ohio State yells, and interchanging stories of present and past Alma Mater experiences, about 100 Cleveland alumni and students, braving a severe snow storm and forgetting Mr. L. A. Grippe for the time, enjoyed a pleasant evening at their annual Christmas party on Wednesday evening, December 29.

A fine orchestra and a good floor made dancing the main feature of the program, and, although some of the alumni seemed hampered at first by their lack of practice, they soon proved to the younger generation that dancing was not yet a lost art on the part of the '80s and '90s.

During the intermission a light lunch was served, after which all the men gathered around the piano and sang "Carmen" and "Across the Field," and gave "sky rockets," "locomotives," and "divided Ohios." The orators who were present, were not permitted to enjoy their long speeches and after another hour of dancing, the much enjoyed evening came to an end.

DETROIT ALUMNI ACTIVE

Exactly two dozen Detroit Alumni gathered at the Detroit Y. M. C. A. New Year's Eve to welcome the Ohio State basket ball team in its practice game with the Detroit Y. M. C. A. The cheering was in the regular ritual form for Ohio State basket ball games, opening with a "Sky-rocket." Even the "Divided Ohio" was present. The alumni made no attempt to hide the good sportsmanship inculcated on the Ohio State Campus, and when the Y. M. C. A. quintet made a particularly fine basket, the rooters for the Scarlet and Gray cheered their opponents. Among the patriarchs, the Wahoo is still the favorite yell, and they insist that it shall end with "O. S. U." rather than "Ohio." So it was given both ways, that all might be satisfied. Ohio State played a losing game, but the alumni rooters were in better cheering form at the end of the contest than when they started.

The list of Detroit Alumni is growing rapidly. The city is experiencing a business boom that calls for thousands of trained engineers and professional men, and The De-

troit Ohio State Society is determined that the proper proportion of these new recruits shall hail from Ohio State University. It is hoped that good openings can be found for about twenty of the graduates of the class of 1916. The field is especially good for engineers. Students who are interested will be referred to the proper persons if they will communicate with the alumni secretary.

FRANK E. MASON, '15.

IN GEauga COUNTY

The Geauga County students, ex-students and alumni of the Ohio State University banqueted at the Highland Hotel, Chardon, December 22. Thirty-five were present. Due to the fact that there was no county organization at home, the regular date for Ohio State Day celebration was postponed from Thanksgiving to the holidays. The students arranged for the banquet and notified all the alumni. After a four-course dinner was served the following responded to toasts, with F. R. Zethmayr, '14, as toastmaster: Harry Patchin, Miss Olive Hall, L. J. McNaughton, H. F. Thwing, '17, and S. L. Cheney, '19.

A short business meeting was held to organize the Geauga County Alumni Association. L. J. McNaughton was chosen President, and Charles A. Wilmot, Secretary and Treasurer for the coming year. A great deal of interest was apparently aroused and there are fine prospects for a big meeting next year.

H. F. THWING.

KANSAS CITY

Our Kansas City Alumni celebrated Alumni Day by a very pleasant dinner party given at the Mission Hills Country Club. While the attendance was not as large as last year, owing to the fact that a number of our members were out of town, everybody enjoyed the occasion and felt sorry for those who were unfortunate enough to have been detained.

The letter of President Thompson was greatly appreciated and the evening spent in anecdotes and reminiscence of the College and Campus. The officers who served last year are continued.

Several new faces appeared at the board, some of them coming from a distance. We

hope to continue, as heretofore, throughout 1916, our Wednesday noon luncheons at the City Club where an Ohio State table has been reserved. GEORGE CLARK MOSHER.

MEETING IN SYRACUSE

Alumni of the Ohio State University attended the annual banquet of the Central New York Association December 16, at the Yates Hotel. Delegations from Utica and Geneva were present. The men gathered in the green room, which was decorated for the occasion. The scarlet carnation, Ohio's flower, was used as a centerpiece. Scarlet and gray banners were used to complete the color scheme. College songs and yells were revived during the evening. Following the program the men went to the Cornell smoker at the University Club.

The following were present: Thomas J. Schoenlaub, '08, assistant engineer of the State Highway Department, Buffalo; Arthur L. Fox, '08, New York Telephone Company, Syracuse; George H. Cless, '14, forestry student at Syracuse University; Leo M. Butler, ex-'13; Frank E. Misner, '13, of the State Highway Department, Utica, N. Y.; John A. Farquahar, '06; William Cannan, Jr., ex-'99, Superintendent of the Candee Incubator and Brooder Company, Syracuse; Everett P. Reed, '14, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva; J. B. Caris, '10, Maintenance Engineer with the Semet-Salvay Co., Syracuse; L. H. Hart, '10, Assistant Engineer in Charge of Construction of West Genesee Street lift bridge over Erie Canal. These visitors also attended: Conrad V. Wehr from Buffalo; Harold Pease, Syracuse; L. M. Buchaca, Syracuse; and Mrs. J. B. Caris, Syracuse.

LUNCHEONS IN WASHINGTON

I have your letter in regard to the Washington Association, and in reply will say that at the last monthly luncheon the following officers were elected: President, H. C. Thompson, '09; vice-president, C. O. Ewing, '12; secretary, G. E. Middleton, '12; treasurer, Geo. M. Potter, '06.

My business address is the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and my home address is Silver Springs, Md. Mr. Middleton's business address is Patent Office, and his home address is 1428 R St., N. W. Mr. Potter is with the Bureau of Animal

Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Ewing is with the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture.

In regard to the monthly luncheons, we started in December, will say that as we have failed to get the members of the Washington Association to attend the annual meeting, which is held Friday after Thanksgiving, it occurred to two or three of us here in the department that we might be able to hold an informal luncheon once a month about the noon hour. In order to try this out, two or three of the department men, including myself, went to see all of the Ohio State men employed in the Department of Agriculture, and asked them to attend a luncheon at the Wallis Cafe on December 3. As this was not a regular meeting, we did not ask any of the Association members outside of the department, except C. B. Asher, '05, who was president of the organization for the past two years, and W. B. Putman, '12, Secretary.

The question of holding a monthly luncheon was discussed, and it was the unanimous opinion that this would be practical. The first Thursday of each month was decided upon. I was chosen chairman of the luncheon committee, with I. G. Priest, '07, and C. C. Reif, '06, as other members of the committee. The first luncheon was held Thursday, January 6, with 23 present. At these luncheons, we do not aim to have any program, or any set discussions, but merely talk over, in an informal way, matters of interest to the Association and to the University.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion that we can better hold the members of the Association, and keep the interest in the organization by having meetings once a month than we can by getting together once a year, as has been the case in the past. In fact, we knew so little about each other, that it was almost impossible to get the members to attend the annual meeting. I think, however, that the very fact that we are getting acquainted at these luncheons will aid materially in securing a good turnout when we have the annual meeting.

I have asked the secretary to get the names, addresses, and other information in regard to all of the members of the Association who have attended the luncheons.

H. C. THOMPSON.

Mining Engineers in the Act



This Picture Taken at Benton, Ill., Shows the Following Ohio State Graduates: I. G. O. Ellstrom ("Toughy"), '10; B. H. Carpenter ("Steinmetz"), '14; Bruno Shetler ("Fatty"), '05; E. P. Elliott ("Shor.y"), '15.

Eligible Ex-Students Wanted

Some of the most successful and active members of the local Associations are ex-students. They often do not know whether they are eligible for membership in the National Association or not. The Constitution says, as amended, that ex-students are eligible who have a credit of thirty semester hours of which credit not less than fifteen hours shall have resulted from work actually done at the University.

All ex-students, therefore, who have passed one full year at the University are eligible. Again, those are eligible who have only had a half year course at the University, but have also had the equivalent of another one-half year at some other institution. So also if they have studied a half year at Ohio State and have passed off the requirements of another half year's work by examination, they are eligible.

Ex-students are urgently requested to write to Mr. J. S. Myers, National Secretary, for further particulars if they wish to join.

W. F. BISSING,
Chairman Membership Committee.

University Hospital, Homeopathic

The construction of the first unit of the University Hospital, (Homoeopathic), is under way. The architectural drawing of the building in this issue, shows the Hospital completed. The portion of the building in the foreground is being constructed now, with the architectural design arranged for the future completion of the building. The present wing will be 123 x 46 feet, including the operating area annex. The building is to be constructed of brick and stone and fireproof throughout. The main and basement floors will be utilized for administrative and clinical teaching purposes. The two upper floors will accom-

modate fifty-two patients, there being four, eight room wards, two children's wards and fourteen rooms.

The hospital is to be unique in that it is designed to be used exclusively as a teaching hospital; all patients entering the hospital are for clinical teaching purposes only. The hospital is to be equipped with the most modern facilities for clinical teaching and for the comfort of the patients. The sound proof partitions, cork composition floors, plain sanitary furnishing, and a ventilating system which makes possible the change of air every ten minutes, should make an ideal hospital.

Minns Was Not "Minus"

To the Editor of THE MONTHLY

The last edition of THE MONTHLY was very interesting to me and I believe that if the alumni who do not now belong to our association knew what they were missing they would soon be in the association.

I was especially interested in the account of the transcontinental telephone celebration on Ohio State Day. Although I live 193 miles from the metropolis in which so many distinguished alumni have found a home, I managed to get wind of what was going to happen and made up my mind to be there. Yes I was there in spite of the report in print that I was "Minus." If any of my old friends should recognize my phiz in that New York picture and wonder how I came to be directly in front of the camera, I should like to tell them that it was an accident. I arrived by train just in time to hear the last

strains of "Carmen Ohio" before the diners took seats, and I had to take what was left for late comers.

The sound of voices and chimes over the wire from San Francisco and Columbus was something long to be remembered, but it was not all plainly audible to me. I am, therefore, grateful for the full text of the speeches as given in THE MONTHLY. There is inspiration and food for serious reflection in those speeches. I am proud to be an alumnus of a university which has such teachers and alumni as has our own Ohio State.

Before another year rolls 'round I hope to get back to the campus where I wandered ten years ago. Do you think I will know the way to Townshend Hall?

Sincerely yours,

E. R. MINNS, '05.

Binghamton, N. Y.

Butler Women Organize

The women of Butler County celebrated Ohio State Day in Hamilton with a theater party and lunch arranged by Lucile Sharkey, '10. The play was poor, but there was plenty of enthusiasm for Ohio State. Next year there will be at least a dozen women and an attempt will be made to secure the speaker from the University. The officers of the new association are: Jane C. Whitaker, '13, 1934 Dayton Street, Hamilton, president; Esther Brown, '19, vice president; Clara Ewalt, '03, secretary; Leona Frechtling, '13, treasurer.

Orton Loan Fund

The Clara Gregory Orton loan fund, which at present amounts to between \$400 and \$500, will be increased to \$1000, according to information given out by the Ohio State Alumnae Association. The fund, which is for the use of girls helping themselves through The Ohio State University, was established seven years ago through the instrumentality of the late Clara Gregory Orton, in whose honor it was named. The additional money will be supplied by Mrs. Francis C. Caldwell.



Marriages

Lieutenant Wentworth H. Osgood, United States navy, and Mrs. Osgood (Florence Langford O'Connor, '10), were married at Holy Name rectory on East Patterson avenue, December 27, by Rev. Father William McDermott. At the campus fete at Ohio State University in 1910, Mrs. Osgood was May Queen, this honor always going to the prettiest and most popular girl in the senior class. Lieutenant Osgood was a student at Ohio State University for one year before going to Annapolis.

The first day of the year was the date chosen by Anna Bertha Adams, '13, and Donald Kirkpatrick, '10, for their marriage. Fifty guests were invited by Mr. and Mrs. John Adams, parents of the bride, to their home, 114 West Ninth avenue, to witness the ceremony which was performed by Rev. J. G. King of the Neil Avenue United Presbyterian Church. After February 16, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick will be at home in Springfield, Ohio, where Mr. Kirkpatrick is an attorney.

Hazel Sherwood, a former student, and Roy J. Ferguson were married December 22 at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. I. W. Sherwood, 1003 Sullivant avenue, Columbus. Rev. E. F. Chauncey of Trinity Episcopal church read the nuptial service before an assemblage of sixty relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson are at home at 374 Stoddart avenue. The bride attended Ohio State University and is a member of Alpha Gamma Theta sorority.

The marriage of Roger Steffan, '13, of Durham, N. C., formerly of Columbus, and Miss Martha P. Allen, '15, of Troy, Ohio, took place in Jacksonville, Fla., January 10. Miss Allen is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Allen of Troy. Mr. Steffan was in newspaper work in Columbus and now is editor of the Sun in Durham.

Esther Noble, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Noble, of 1256 Madison avenue, Columbus, and Richard B. Hooper, '12, son of Mr. and Mrs. Osman C. Hooper, were married December 27 at the home of the bride-elect's parents. Dr. S. S. Palmer of the Broad Street Presbyterian church officiating. Mr. Hooper is a chemist in the laboratory of the Crown Cork and Seal company of Baltimore.

Gretchen Janet Frantz and Harry M. Runkle were married in Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Columbus, January 3. Rev. Dr. S. S. Palmer conducted the service. Mr. Runkle and his bride are at home in Madison Avenue. The bride attended Wellesley College and Ohio State University and Mr. Runkle was graduated from Ohio State University in '11.

Rev. Dr. N. W. Good officiated at the wedding December 30 of Emily Tuller and Charles N. Lum. The ceremony took place in First M. E. Church, Columbus. After February 15, Mr. Lum and his bride will be at home at 132 South Monroe Avenue. Mrs. Lum was an Ohio State student.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Thompson announce the marriage of their daughter, Irma Stella, to Edwin G. Hibbs, '14, December 27, at Scio, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbs live at 710 Park Avenue, Albert Lea, Minn.

In their new residence in South Harris Avenue, Columbus, Clara Hanawalt and Herbert L. Richards, '07, were married January 18, in the presence of 50 relatives and friends, by Dr. W. E. Fetch of Central M. E. Church. Mr. Richards is engaged in the practice of law in Columbus.

Artia Shepard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome S. Shepard, of Seattle, Wash., and Edgar B. Junkerman, '13, son of Dr. and

Mrs. C. F. Junkerman, 79 Eighteenth avenue, Columbus, were united in marriage by Dr. W. O. Thompson, at the home of the bridegroom's parents, December 28. Mr. Junkerman is taking a course in medicine at Hahnemann college, Philadelphia. He is a member of Alpha Sigma medical fraternity.

Ganavra Whittier Smith, a student in the University last year, daughter of Mrs. H. L. Smith, of South Gift Street, Columbus, and Dr. Irvin Myers of Pembina, N. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Myers, of St. Clair Avenue, were married January 1 by Rev. Dr. Hiram W. Kellogg.

Engagements

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Sherman of Columbus announce the engagement of their daughter, Hazle Irene, '14, to Will Alban Cannon, ex-'12, of Niagara Falls, N. Y. Miss Sherman, after her graduation, took a training course in the Diet School of Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, and since then has been dietitian at Cooper Hospital, Camden, New Jersey. Mr. Cannon attended Ohio State and is continuing his study at University of Pennsylvania, where he holds an assistantship in the Architectural Department.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Fahl, 1655 Franklin Park South, Columbus, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marie, to J. A. Shawan, jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Shawan, 1122 Bryden Road. The marriage will be celebrated early next fall. Mr. Shawan is a graduate of Western Reserve college. Miss Fahl formerly attended Ohio State University.

The engagement of Matthew A. Bergin, ex-'15, of Cleveland, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Bergin, 1582 East Long Street, Columbus, to Josephine Collins Curtis of Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, daughter of Charles Edwin Curtis, of Toledo, has been announced.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Helen Chariton, Ex-'12, of 34 West Second avenue, Columbus, to Philip Allein Sauer of Minneapolis, son of Mrs. George B. Topping of North Monroe avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Huffer, 148 Hubbard Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Bess W. Huffer, to Lee E. Earnhart, '15, of Waynesville, O. The wedding will take place in the early spring.

Dr. A. A. Leibold, '11, an instructor in the Chicago Veterinary College, will be married next summer to Catherine Cline of Sioux City. Miss Cline is attending the normal school in Sioux City.

The engagement of Hildah Grosse, 205 North Twenty-first street, Columbus, and Dr. Paul F. Bittner, '14, of Denver, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Bittner, 420 North Garfield avenue, is announced.

Mr. and Mrs. John Albert Weinlein of Columbus announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith Marguerite, '12, to Chester Lawrence Bentz, ex-'15, of Sheboygan and Two Rivers, Wis.

Births

To Carl D. Shoemaker, '04, '07, and Mrs. Shoemaker (Loa E. Turney, ex-'09), a daughter, Dorothy Marr, March 23, 1915, Portland, Oregon.

To Robert E. Pfeiffer, Law '10, and Mrs. Pfeiffer (Rita Randall, '04) a son, January 11, at their home, 81 Taylor Street, Columbus.

To Mr. William E. Byers and Mrs. Byers (Anna F. Blohm, '09) a daughter, Frances

Elizabeth, October 18th, 407 West 60th St. Terrace, Kansas City, Mo.

To E. J. Crane, '11, and Mrs. Crane (Marie E. Grant, ex-'15), a son, Grant, September 1, 1915, 2320 Indianola Avenue, Columbus.

To Charles H. Parsons, '07, and Mrs. Parsons, a daughter, Ellen Elizabeth, January 16, at Schenectady, N. Y.

Deaths

Loris G. Penrod, '15, died of pneumonia and a complication of diseases at Grant hospital, Columbus, December 24. He was 24 years of age and was graduated from Ohio State University last spring in the College of Engineering. He had intended to take a position in Newark the first of the year. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Penrod, and one sister, Miss Beatrice Penrod, survive.

Mrs. Sarah Felton Scott, wife of Dr. William H. Scott, former president of the Ohio State University, died December 27 at her home in Clintonville, after a year's illness. Mrs. Scott had been a resident of Columbus 30 years. She was born near Zanesville and for many years made her home with her brother, Rev. Dr. Cyrus E. Felton, former pastor of Wesley Chapel. She is survived by her husband, two daughters, Emma Scott, '88, returned missionary, and Bertha Scott, '90, Clintonville; four sons, Charles Felton Scott, '85, professor of

electrical engineering at Yale University; Rev. Herbert Scott, '93, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, Zanesville; Dr. Ernest Scott, '97, professor of pathology at Ohio State University, and Dudley Scott, '00, of Columbus.

John Cheatham Morrey, father of Prof. Wm. T. Morrey, '88, New York, Prof. C. B. Morrey, '90, Columbus, and Annie E. Morrey, '96, Martins Ferry, died January 11 at the late home in Chesterhill, Morgan County, at the age of 86 years. He was a tobacco merchant, was interested in public affairs, and was at one time a member of the legislature.

Dr. Charles G. Sprinkle, Starling, '94, died in St. Joseph's Hospital in Kansas City, Mo., December 20, following an operation for appendicitis. His wife died two years ago. Surviving are two daughters and one son.

Class Personals

(Names of Class Secretaries Appear Under Class Numerals.)

'78

Dr. A. B. Townshend, 45 W. 35th street, New York.

'79

Newton Anderson, Asheville, N. C.

'80

Florizel Smith, 970 Bryden Road, Columbus.

'81

Dr. David O'Brine, Urbana, O.

'82

H. L. Wilgus, 1547 Washetaw Avenue, Ann Arbor, Mich.

John A. McDowell is located in St. Louis, his office being 2010 Railway Exchange Building.

'83

F. W. Sperr, 315 Florence street, Houghton, Mich.

'84

E. E. Sparks, State College, Pa.

'85

C. F. Scott, Sheffield, New Haven, Conn.

'86

Mrs. J. P. Milligan, 301 Sixth Avenue, Columbus.

Wallace C. Sabine has been appointed by Harvard University authorities to fill an

exchange professorship in the University of Paris. He is dean of the Graduate School of Applied Science at Harvard. "As scholastic ambassador from Harvard next fall, Dean W. C. Sabine should bring credit to himself and to the institution he represents," said a recent editorial in the *Boston Transcript*. "A physical scientist of profound scholarship, a capable innovator in one or two important fields of research, Professor Sabine has steadily resisted the modern tendency to cheapen science by too much popularizing of it."

'87

Olive Jones, Ohio State University.

Harriet Peasley (Mrs. C. B. Curtis) writes from Beloit, Ala.: "I enjoy the MONTHLY very much. It is about all the connection I have these days, as it is so many years since I have been able to attend Commencement, and my connections with Ohio get less every year. But I like to hear about O. S. U., and know something of what the old friends and classmates are doing." Mrs. Curtis is treasurer of the Industrial

Missionary Alliance, of which her husband, Rev. C. B. Curtis, is president, general manager and editor of THE PLANTATION MISSIONARY.

'88

F. M. Raymund, 215 W. 10th Avenue, Columbus.

'89

C. P. Sigerfoos, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

'90

Ellen B. Talbot, Mt. Holyoke College, S. Hadley, Mass.

'91

Frank W. Rane, State House, Boston, Mass.

'92.

L. H. Goddard, Cosmes Club, Washington, D. C.

Dr. H. M. Platter was elected president of the Academy of Medicine of Columbus.

Loring H. Goddard is agriculturist in charge of farm management demonstrations, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

'93

J. J. Green, R. F. D. 3, Box 18 K, San Diego, Cal.

Jesse H. Coursault has removed from Columbia, Mo., to 108 Brandon Place, Ithaca, N. Y.

Roy S. Blinn, who had been City Engineer of Mt. Vernon, has been chosen Village Manager of Westerville.

Ure LaVerne Mackey is preaching in New York City.

Arthur R. Warren is an attorney and investment agent, with offices at 516 Fidelity Building, Tacoma, Wash.

'94

Dr. Marion Whitacre, 2206 Auburn Ave., Cincinnati.

Allen S. Pearl has removed to 729 N. Oak Park Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

'95

Abigail E. Simpson, 221 Marshall Ave., Columbus.

John M. Pierce is superintendent of the Mutual Telephone Co., Honolulu.

Ferd H. Heywood has been selected as manager of the new Frick Building, Pittsburgh, one of the largest arcade buildings

in the country. He formerly was manager of the Columbus Savings & Trust Building here and went to Pittsburgh as manager of the First-Second National Bank Building.

'96

H. D. Bruning, State Highway Department, Columbus.

Dr. A. E. Sellenings has been elected president of the medical board of Gouverneur Hospital, New York, where he is now visiting surgeon. This is the highest medical office in the hospital. The medical board is the board of control of the institution, the latter being one of the large hospitals belonging to the Bellevue and the allied hospital group. The public hospitals of the city are Bellevue, Gouverneur, Harlem, Fordham and the City Hospital. Dr. Sellenings was recently elected assistant secretary of the Medical Society of New York, having a membership of over seven thousand physicians.

Mrs. Charles E. Haigler is living at 293 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown, Mass.

A recent issue of the *Iron Age* has an article by William Kent, consulting engineer and author of Kent's Mechanical Engineer's Pocketbook, describing his work in a summer school course given at Pennsylvania State College by Prof. Hugo Diemer. *Mr. Kent writes very enthusiastically of the experience under the Ohio State graduate.

John S. Boggess is in charge of the plague prevention and rat eradication work being done in San Francisco by the U. S. Public Health Service.

'97

H. S. Bronson, 511 Chamber of Commerce, Columbus.

The handsome leather covered calendar of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts is dedicated to Prof. Walter C. O'Kane. The first page presents a fine half-tone of Professor O'Kane, followed on other pages by pictures of buildings and various college organization groups.

Mrs. B. B. Smyth, of Topeka, Kan., was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Riddle, of 160 West Fifth avenue, during the holidays and the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Mrs. Smyth was Miss Lumina C. Riddle, and is a graduate of the Ohio State university of the class of '97. She also re-

ceived the Ph.D. in 1905. She married Professor Smyth, curator of the Kansas State Museum of Natural History in 1906, and after his death in 1913 was selected as his successor in that office.

'98

C. W. Weick, Teachers College, New York.

Charles Edmund Haigler is teaching mathematics at Wentworth Institute, Boston.

'99

F. W. Gruen, 121 Holt Street, Dayton, Ohio.

Hugo N. Schlesinger, former police prosecutor, began his duties as assistant prosecuting attorney of Franklin County the first of the year, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Franklin Rubrecht, '93, who has returned to his practice of law.

'00

A. G. McCall, Ohio State University.

'01

Rudolph Hirsch, 4121 Kenwood Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Charles G. Robinson is practicing law at Greenspring, O.

'02.

D. C. Jones, 207 S. Sixth Street, Ironton, Ohio.

Lamar T. Beman, has been appointed Director of Public Welfare by Harry L. Davis, the new Mayor of Cleveland. This is one of the places in the Mayor's Cabinet and pays six thousand dollars a year. Since leaving Ohio State, Mr. Beman has taught Civics and American History in the East High in Cleveland. In 1912 he was nominated by the Republicans for the Legislature, but was defeated, although he ran way ahead of his ticket. He has published in the Debaters Handbook Series, "Compulsory Arbitration of Industrial Disputes" (1911) and "Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic" (1915). Last June he

was admitted to the bar, having taken the evening course at the Cleveland Law School.

Edward W. Tanner has removed from Zanesville to 2621 Tuscarawas St., Canton.

'03.

Mrs. W. E. Harbottle, 437 Forest Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

The Bailey (E. G. Bailey) Meter Company has been incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts to manufacture and sell recording meters and instruments for power plant and other similar uses. These meters have been developed during the past six years in the mechanical engineering department of The Fuel Testing Company of Boston. Mr. Bailey will devote his entire time to the new company, but The Fuel Testing Company will continue its regular line of work under the personal direction of Mr. W. B. Calkins, '98, who has been a partner with Mr. Bailey since its organization in 1909.

John Howell Warner is foreign secretary of the Y. M. C. A., with offices at 124 E. 28th St., New York City.

'04.

T. J. Corkery, 405 Hyde Building, Spokane, Wash.

Carl D. Shoemaker has been appointed State game warden for Oregon, which is said to be the largest fish and game state in the Union, thus making the position one of importance. His office is 533 Pittock Building, Portland.

Dr. Roy D. McClure has been appointed surgeon-in-chief of the new Henry Ford hospital, in Detroit. After he graduated from Johns Hopkins, in 1908, he went to the Rockefeller Institute of Research, and later to the University of Prague, where he worked with Dr. Carroll. He returned to America and was engaged on the house staff of the New York hospital, which he left to become resident surgeon at Johns Hopkins hospital.

Please remember that the Committee on Nomination of Officers wants suggestions from members

'05

Mrs. C. B. Asher, 1922 Madison avenue, Washington, D. C.

Edward D. Coberly is located in New Orleans, in the capacity of forecaster of the Weather Bureau. His office is 317 Post-office Building.

T. L. Harris is at 310 E. Church St., Oxford, O.

Prof. Edward Spease, Secretary of the College of Pharmacy, has been appointed on the board of control of the Columbus Retail Druggists' Association.

Mrs. C. R. Emry (Opal I. Tillman) is living at Weldon, N. C.

'06.

Rush M. Greenslade, 109 S. C. street, Muskogee, Okla.

Clarence M. Wilkinson has removed from Seattle to Chicago, his address being 709 S. Lawndale Street. "If anybody asks you," he writes, "about the Pacific Coast, tell him it's fine, but I was unfortunate in not meeting a single Ohio State grad during my sojourn there. They could use that particular brand of missionary to good effect out there and make Ohio State better known. I don't want to miss any copies of the Monthly for I get hungry for news."

Percy F. Todd is with the Brush Engineering Co., Detroit.

'07.

Mrs. H. L. Eicher, 2004 25th street, N. Seattle, Wash.

Arthur D. Kilmer of the Ohio State Department of Civil Engineering, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Trustees, effective February 1. He will take a position with the J. E. V. Payne Concrete Construction Company, of Columbus.

Dr. Perry E. Borchers is at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba, as superintendent of construction, Navy Department. He was formerly at Mt. Ayr, Iowa.

Anna B. Shigley is in the English department of the Spencer (W. Va.) High School.

Victor N. Dupuy is located in Juneau, Alaska, Box 186.

'08

Maxwell E. Corotis, 120 University Place, Columbus.

George D. Morris is superintendent of the Evens & Howard Fire Brick Co., St. Louis, Mo.

B. W. Dennis, M. E., formerly with the E. W. Clark Management Corporation, is now with the Ford Company at Detroit.

Daniel P. Lane, Secretary of the St. Louis Association, is also Chairman of the Ohio State Bowling Club, which is part of the Intercollegiate League. Mr. Lane's address is 701 International Life Building.

'09

Mrs. K. H. Middendorf, 5120 Gramercy Place, Los Angeles, Cal.

Arthur F. King is a coal merchant, 375 S. High St., Columbus.

Millard F. Gibson and Mrs. Gibson of Toronto, Canada, made a holiday visit with Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Gibson of East Long street, Columbus, and Mrs. Gibson's grandmother, Mrs. Mary Crippen, and her mother, Mrs. Sloane of Athens.

Rufino Garcia writes from Tarlac, Philippines: "THE MONTHLY is expected to come every month and it certainly affords me pleasant reading of the news and events at the Ohio State University. It is a connecting link between the old and the young State men and women, and between those who are near together and those who are far apart."

Mrs. Gail L. Hesse (Letta Mae Whims) is residing at 1967 N. Fourth St., Columbus.

Wallace F. Root is located at Kent, O., R. F. D. No. 6, Box 109.

'10.

Louise Stitt, East Liverpool, O.

On November 9 a student lodging building of Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, India, was dedicated. Lieutenant-Governor James Weston made a journey of 500 miles to be present and in an address warmly praised the work of Mr. Higginbottom, who raised the money for the building.

Gerard Archibald Murray, Cer. E., was

married July 29, 1915, to Miss Emma Winston Earickson, granddaughter of Mrs. John Frederick Tucker, Baltimore, Md., at Saint Bartholomew's Church of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray are living in Mount Savage, Md.

Samuel K. Funkhauser, '10, is practicing law at 1 Liberty Street, New York City. Mr. Funkhauser is also Director of the Department of Law of the Arbuckle Institute, Brooklyn.

Karl S. Meuche is with the Monarch Tag Co., Dayton.

Narendra Nath Dutt is located in Hawrah, Calcutta, India, at 6 Commercial Bldg.

Stanley E. Gillespie is connected with the Union Switch and Signal Company of Chicago, as sales engineer. His offices are in the People's Gas Building.

Miss Ruby M. Byers resumed her work as director of home economics in East Cleveland after spending the Christmas holidays in Washington, D. C.

Harry A. Carr has moved from 111 William Street to 80 Maiden Lane, New York City, with the Continental Insurance Company.

'10, Ray Evans, cartoonist of the Baltimore American, is connected also with the art staff of Puck, as a weekly contributor. Look out for a page from his pen in the March Monthly.

'11

S. J. Grosse, Safe Cabinet Company, Marietta, O.

Harry Mark Roberts is a veterinarian at Washington Court House, O.

Harrison Barringer, Law, is located in the Heard Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.

George C. Fairbanks is with the Good-year Tire & Rubber Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Louis Jacob Lamberger is power salesman with the Duquesne Light Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Micajah R. Armstrong is in the Test Department of the Southern California Edison Co., Redondo, Calif.

'12.

Mrs. L. R. Campbell, 590 Arcade, Dayton, O.

Merle L. Langel is in the export department of the New York branch of the Osborn Manufacturing Company of Cleveland. His address is 395 Broadway, New York City.

Robert W. Boreman is teaching natural sciences in the high school, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Leola Bernice Flory is in the Nurses' Home of St. Luke's Hospital, New York City.

Leslie Nichols is with the Polles, Hogsett, Ginn & Morley Co., on the twelfth floor of the Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

May E. Strawn is residing at 891 Larned St., Detroit.

A. C. Brookley is located in Marshall, Ill., where he moved from Henderson, Minn.

Leslie R. Wells is manager of the United States Cereal Co., Upper Sandusky, O.

Edward G. Mangold is with the Municipal Light Co., City Hall, Cleveland.

Lorin Thompson is in business with a Wall Street brokerage firm in New York City. Mr. Thompson's address is 1672 Broadway, New York City.

'13

Marie McNamara, 458 Vermont Place, Columbus.

Gustav William Gale is cable supervisor of the Central Union Telephone Co., of Cleveland.

Robert Hill Neilan is located in Michel, B. C., Canada. He is a mechanical engineer.

Mrs. Clare O. Ewing (Marie Murphy) is residing at 1440 W. St., N. W., Washington.

Edwin W. Seeger is living at 85 Seventeenth St., Milwaukee.

Rogelio Suarez is mechanical draughtsman and assistant to superintendent at Central Boston, Banes, Cuba.

Otto C. Croy has a position as teacher at Fergus Falls, Minn.

Elizabeth Sweatman, now Mrs. William

H. Fitkin, is living at 3032 Parkwood Avenue, Toledo.

W. R. Milburn is with the Cutler Hammer Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, designing electric controlling devices.

'14.

Carrie Clifton, Wauseon, O.

Arthur W. ("Bugs") Raymond has been appointed by Mayor George Karb, Columbus, as secretary of public recreation. He will have charge of all playgrounds, municipal gardens and other recreational work. Mr. Raymond was for three years on the Varsity football team, two years on the track team and one year on the baseball team.

Edward H. Bretschneider is assistant manager of the apparatus department of the Kauffman-Latimer Drug Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Pearl Clio Salsberry is with the Associated Charities of Minneapolis, Minn.

Karl J. Hopp is teaching agriculture in the township high school, Hutsonville, Ill. He was married June 1, to Ethel Deming, of Newark, Ohio, a graduate of Denison.

William S. Bauchmiller is at the head of the Agricultural Extension Department of the schools of Preston, Minn. Mr. Bauchmiller started this department last year and was placed in charge of it this year.

Ralph Q. Smith has recently accepted a position on the teaching force in the New York State College of Agriculture at Alfred, N. Y.

Benjamin Repp has charge of the work in Agriculture and Manual Training in the high school of Sylvania, Ohio. In addition to his regular duties he has been assisting the District Superintendent in holding community meetings at various places throughout one of the largest districts in Lucas County. His part is to take up some phase of agriculture and discuss it.

Bernard Raymund is Assistant in Physiology at the Harvard Medical School.

John Anderson Jones is a pharmacist in London, O.

Glenn D. Norton is farmer and dairyman at Lodi, O.

Helen Sells has been appointed by Miss

Esther Erickson, general secretary of the Columbus Young Women's Christian Association, as secretary of girls' work at the city Y. W. C. A. She will have charge of the work among high-school girls of the city and will organize clubs for girls.

'15.

Amy Crane, 24 E. Third Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Hugh W. Bennett has been admitted to the Franklin County Bar and has entered the firm of his father, Smith W. Bennett. The firm will be known as Bennett, Westfall & Bennett.

Melvin DeGroote, Chemical Engineer, has just accepted a position under F. W. Sperr, E. M. 1883, at the H. Kopper's Company Laboratory at the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, where he will be engaged in fuel-engineering work.

Elizabeth Lindsay is at 328 Seneca Parkway, Rochester, N. Y.

Herbert Leo Andrew is located at Wooster, Ohio, as Field Assistant in farm management at the State Experiment Station.

Charles Marlowe Hampson is a truck grower at Buckingham, Fla.

Oscar Luke Lenski is a draftsman at 470 E. Starr Ave., Columbus.

Lawrence H. Bell is located at Saginaw, Mich., in capacity of civil engineer.

Laura Maria Braunlin is teaching music and German in the New London High School, New London, O.

John J. Gordon, Jr., of Columbus, has been appointed by the Secretary of War to a position in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington.

Percy Rosenblatt is with the Miller Machine & Mold Works, Columbus.

William A. Wilson is with the Bostwick-Braun Company of Toledo, railway and factory supplies.

Mary Faye Durr is teaching in the Stoutsville High School.

Joseph W. Mercer is assistant county engineer located at Toledo, Iowa.

Nathan C. Durrant, of Greenfield, O., is with the Kennicott Company, Chicago, as

sales engineer for southern Ohio, eastern Kentucky, and West Virginia.

Though he has been blind half his life, C. Magee Adams, a resident of Milford, is making a success of his chosen work—literature. Some of his special articles and short stories have been accepted by magazines.

Almeda Elizabeth Jones is teaching Home Economics in the Columbus Public Schools.

Clarence George Bozman is an interne in the St. Francis Hospital, Columbus, O.

John S. Hattery is an interne at the Protestant Hospital, Columbus, O.

John Tipton Gibbons is an interne at the Protestant Hospital, Columbus.

Glen Nisley, James I. Nisbet and Loren L. Frick are internes at the Mt. Carmel Hospital, Columbus.

Willis Carl Lane is assistant in the Department of Zoology at the University of Maine, Orono, Me.

Edward L. Steele is teaching at Northfield, Minn.

Howard Lester Vine is with the Reeves Bros., Alliance, O.

Franklin Harvey Randall is attending the McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph M. Dunn is an interne at the Mt. Carmel Hospital, Columbus.

Harvey Frank Johnson is farming at New Lyme, O.

James Ellsworth Mensching is in the Department of Agricultural Chemistry at Pennsylvania State College.

Austin Henry Seeds is an interne at St. Francis Hospital, Columbus.

Ernest Godfrey is engaged as coach of athletics at Wooster High School.

Barton T. Rinehart is Superintendent of Schools at North Lima, O.

Katherine Louise Michel is teaching in the High School, London, O.

Anna May Clark is chief dietitian at the Wesley Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

Edith Botsford Cowles is teaching in the High School at Mt. Vernon, O.

Ruth Carter is teaching domestic science in Hosmer Hall, St. Louis.

BASKET BALL SCORES.

Dec. 4. Ohio State defeated Capitol University, 29-25.

Dec. 11. Ohio State defeated Kenyon, 40-12.

Dec. 14. Ohio State defeated Wesleyan, 30-23.

Jan. 8. Northwestern defeated Ohio State, 26-23.

Jan. 15. Illinois defeated Ohio State, 21-10.

Jan. 19. Oberlin defeated Ohio State, 24-20.

Jan. 22. Ohio State defeated Purdue, 24-19.

Jan. 25. Northwestern defeated Ohio State, 39-12.

FOOTBALL GAMES OF 1916

The Ohio State's football games next fall will be with the same seven teams that were played in the last season. The schedule announced by Director L. W. St. John follows:

October 7—Ohio Wesleyan.

October 14—Oberlin.

October 21—Illinois at Champaign.

November 4—Wisconsin.

November 11—Indiana.

November 18—Case at Cleveland.

November 25—Northwestern.

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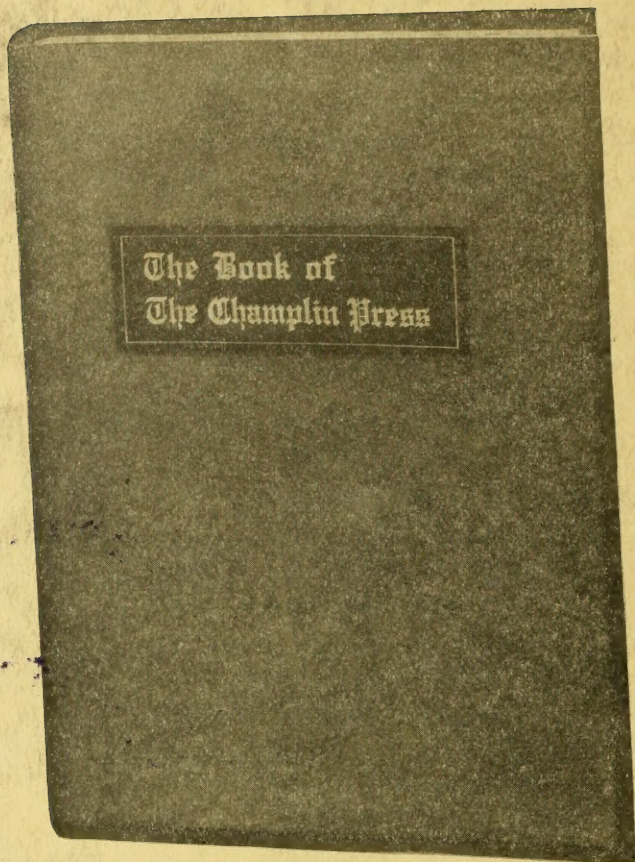
Old Bill Oversight, who is again acting as fiscal agent for a large number of alumni, wishes to return thanks through the Magazine and assure his patrons that their accounts are being handled with the utmost procrastination.

TESTIMONIAL

The alumni treasurer can vouch for the truth of the above. In fact "procrastination" doesn't half express it.

—*Graduate Magazine of the University of Kansas.*

What is True at Kansas is True of Other Universities.



The above book, profusely illustrated, edition de luxe, limp leather, is loaned to persons contemplating the publishing of a book. It contains chapters on Type, Copy, Proof, Illustration, Paper, Ink, Binding and Copyright.

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